

The Lióngkóng Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No 6017

星期六初一十一十三

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUFF, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, F. Salinger, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. E. Shellim, Esq.
C. R. Lenham, Esq. Hon. R. K. Shaw.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND LONDON
BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per
cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer all their op-
erations of 100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 3 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert-Warschauer & Co.
Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern s/m.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

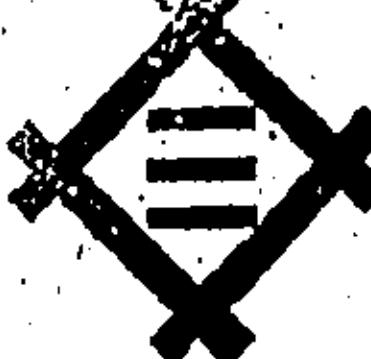
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]

Intimations.

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Cheonulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moli, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nisitsiki, Kochinotan, Sasebo, Mikie, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armada, and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mikie, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokkaido, Hondo, Ichimura, Kajada, Mameda, Maizuru, Otaru, Otsuji, Sashima, Tsubukura, Yashinotana, Yobio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

651

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.
The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [25]

INSURANCE.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Underwriting AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong 20th May, 1905. [26]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

W. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [27]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905

NOTES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO-SEILLLES AND BARCELONA	PALAWAN, PALERMO, E. G. Andrews	About 14th December	FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.
SHANGHAI	DLITA, C. H. Daniel	About 16th December	FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.
LONDON, &c.	SIMLA, C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	Dec. 16th	SEA SPECIAL.
			ADVICE.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT, Secretary,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [28]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCKS JUST ARRIVED

OF

BRASS CURBS, FENDERS, BRASSES, FIRE
IRONS & DOGS, COAL VASES.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL HEATING STOVES.

SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.

COOKING UTENSILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HINK'S LAMPS & LAMP SHADES.

KENT'S CELEBRATED BRUSHES
CASH, DESPATCH, & DEED BOXES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [29]

CHAMPAGNES.

PAUL DOMMIER & CO. (Gold Marque).
IRROY & CO. CARTE D'OR VIN 1898.
LANSON PERE ET FILS VIN 1900.
POL ROGER VIN 1898.
GIESLER & CO.
BOLLINGER & CO. EXTRA QUAL VIN 1898.
POMMERY & GRENO.

Special quotations for Balls, Dances, picnics, &c.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [30]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on SATURDAY, the 16th December, at
11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors, together with Statement of
Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declar-
ing Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th
proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WHITALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [31]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

WINES & SPIRITS

10 per cent. FOR CASH

AND

5 per cent. FOR CREDIT SALES.

N.B.—These Reductions do not apply to

BEERS, STOUT and CIGARS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [32]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

WINES & SPIRITS

10 per cent. FOR CASH

AND

5 per cent. FOR CREDIT SALES.

N.B.—These Reductions do not apply to

BEERS, STOUT and CIGARS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [32]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

WINES & SPIRITS

10 per cent. FOR CASH

AND

5 per cent. FOR CREDIT SALES.

N.B.—These Reductions do not apply to

BEERS, STOUT and CIGARS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [32]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

WINES & SPIRITS

10 per cent. FOR CASH

AND

5 per cent. FOR CREDIT SALES.

N.B.—These Reductions do not apply to

BEERS, STOUT and CIGARS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [32]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

WINES & SPIRITS

10 per cent. FOR CASH

AND

5 per cent. FOR CREDIT SALES.

N.B.—These Reductions do not apply to

BEERS, STOUT and CIGARS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [32]

HIGH EXCHANGE

FROM DATE WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.

GOODS
FOR
LADIES
WEAR
NOW ON SHOW

In our fine
LARGE WINDOW,
COMPRISING:
TWEED & CLOTH
COSTUMES.
AUTUMN

JACKETS.
GOLF CAPES,
OPERA CAPES,
FUR CAPES,
STOLES,
NECKLETS,
JACKETS,
and
MUFFS.

BLouses,
SHIRTS,
and
GOLF JERSEYS.

GLOVES,
BELTS,
FEATHER
STOLES,
DRESS SKIRTS
and
UNDERSKIRTS.

NEWEST SILKS
AND
DRESS
FABRICS.

SMART
MILLINERY.

All the above Goods have just
arrived from Europe.

PRICES MODERATE.

WM. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [11]

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.
"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is sure in sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound; everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is, on this basis that the worldwide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable at honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvin, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world. [10]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, of No. 22, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 20th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:

1. The Representation of the word Snowflake, in white letters on a yellow hexagonal background, such background, being bordered by a white line and a yellow line.

2. The Representation of a Stork standing upon a pedestal supported upon a plinth; on either side of the pedestal and springing from the plinth are plants of bearded wheat; on either side of the stork the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

3. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasseled ends hanging upon a pole; on the ribbon the Chinese characters printed in white 黃絲 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

4. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasseled ends hanging upon a pole; on the ribbon the Chinese characters printed in white 紅絲 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

5. The Representation of Three Dragons whose heads are pointed towards a red ball in the centre between them; the red ball surrounded by four eiforkeed flames; on the right side, the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

in the name of Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the Applicants for the past three years in respect of the following goods:

FLOWER, IN CLASS 42.

The Trade Marks Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:

FLOWER, IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, or at the Office of the Undersigned. Dated the 12th day of October, 1905.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

N. LAZARUS, Optician, has REMOVED
to
3, PEDDER STREET,
(late Collam & Co.).
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [1163]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HIPS & ANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [11]

All the above Goods have just
arrived from Europe.

PRICES MODERATE.

WM. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [11]

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION INSUR-
ANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,
LIMITED; AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCE, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 24th day of November, 1905, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its original jurisdiction by the above-named Society to confirm a special resolution of the Society duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 4th day of November, 1905, and subsequently duly confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 20th day of November, 1905, and which resolution runs as follows:

That the Provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words "The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed necessary," the words "and also the entering into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits union of interests co-operation joint adventure reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the Society is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society and also the taking or otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or any number of shares in any Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Society or carrying on any business which the Society is authorized to carry on or any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society and also the investing of the monies of the Society in any manner which may from time to time be determined" and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly.

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Society whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said resolution under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same from the Society's solicitors, Messieurs DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, of No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1905.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Society. [168]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [164]

THE FAMOUS MAB
Dwarf
Razor

WEIGHT LESS THAN ONE OUNCE.

A SHARP LITTLE SHAVING INSTRUMENT.

Calcutta, 24th November.

Lord Curzon hardly left when Mr. Brodrick's

order about the army reorganisation plans

reached India.

The order directs the Indian Government to

proceed to carry out the details and miles of

business connected with Lord Kitchener's

army scheme, which has so long been kept

in abeyance.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of

the price (\$2) post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,

WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores

in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & CO.,

29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & CO.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [61]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,

and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1905. [61]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1905. [61]

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE
SAID.

BY JAMES WHITCOME RILEY.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe

The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead

Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,

Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet

May fall so low but love may hit his head;

Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet

If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside

In ways of sympathy, no soul so dead

But may awaken strong and glorified,

If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,

And by the cross on which the Savior bled,

And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,

Let something good be said!

—From The Reader (October).

LATE TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S GREAT REBELLION.

(Reuters).

Battle at Sebastopol.

London, 20th November.
The St. Petersburg newspaper, the *Slovo*, reports a two-and-a-half hours' battle at Sebastopol on Tuesday.

The rebel ships opened fire on the forts. The cruiser *Achakof* was pierced and burst into flames, and the cruiser *Dneiper*, another vessel and several torpedoes were sunk.

Lieutenant Schmidt commanding the rebels being mortally wounded, the squadron surrendered.

Half the city is demolished.

A grave mutiny has broken out at Libau and another one is feared at Kronstadt.

Diplomatic Appointments.

Later.
M. G. Raindro, the present French Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Ambassador to Tokio.

Mr. Morgan, the American Minister in Korca, has been transferred to Havana, where he succeeds Mr. Squire, whose hostile attitude to the Cubans is resented.

The American Insurance Companies' Investigation.

The committee appointed to investigate the working of American insurance companies, has issued an address to policy holders throughout America, advising them to retain their policies in spite of the recent revelations.

The address continues by stating that legislation will be introduced for safeguarding the rights of policy holders.

Mr. McCurdy, president of the New York Mutual, has resigned.

[N. C. D. News.]

The Protectorate over Corea.

WITHDRAWAL OF COREAN MINISTERS.
Tokio, 27th November.

The Japanese colonies at Seoul and Chemulpo give a joint banquet to Marquis Ito on Tuesday.

The American Minister at Seoul has notified Mr. Hayashi that he has received instructions for the withdrawal of his Legation.

The German Minister has been granted a furlough.

Mr. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G. (H. M. Minister), and Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, C.M.G., leave Seoul on the 20th inst. homeward bound via Tarien (Dalny) and Shanghai.

The Manchuria Negotiations.

Peking, 27th November.
The fourth conference was finished at 7 p.m. on the 25th and the fifth was opened on the 26th inst.

Tokio, 27th November.

The Japanese Society of Peking entertains Baron Komura next Tuesday.

Tokio, 27th November.

The Chinese Government has ordered the establishment of a Bureau for the investigation of political systems; and that men of ability and intellect be appointed to study foreign political systems with a view of their application to China to facilitate reforms.

GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

The departure of Lord Curzon from India is being signalized by numerous displays of friendly feeling from different portions of the country over which he has long been in authority. Among the addresses presented to him was one from the Government clerks at Simla. This is believed to have been the first time in the annals of the Indian Administration when the members of the clerical service have been permitted to approach a departing Viceroy in such a manner, and may be taken to mark the dawn of a new era for the subordinate employees of the Empire. That they have not been treated in Singapore and many other places, with the fairness and courtesy which is supposed to characterise British rule everywhere seems to be a common belief among them. But the retiring Viceroy in reply to the address gave evidence of the fact that the clerical force, save only the direct beneficiaries and those only in part, is far from being cognizant of the attention which is really paid their interests by those higher in authority. On this subject Lord Curzon said:

"I can recall long night hours spent in the effort to unravel some tangled case of alleged misconduct resulting in dismissal of a poor unknown native subordinate. Perhaps those hours have not been the worst spent of my time in India, and the simple letter of gratitudo from the score or more of humble individuals whom I have thus saved from ruin, have been equally precious in my eyes with the resolution of public bodies or the compliments of princes."

Concerning the customary treatment of subordinates, the Viceroy said: "I have sometimes thought that in dealing with subordinates, there is a tendency to be rather peremptory in our methods and to visit transgression with the maximum of severity. For flagrant misconduct, whether among high or low, European or native, I have never felt that a ray of sympathy, but always thought that a small man whose fortune and livelihood were at stake deserved just as much consideration for his case, if not more so, than a big man, and that we ought to be very slow to inflict a sentence of ruin unless the proof was very strong."

This utterance shows that there are officials of broad and liberal mind, whose efforts are not confined to the promotion of the interests of the high salaried class alone, but who are actuated by the old-fashioned British love of fair play and equal opportunities and equal official treatment for all, regardless of their social position.

Lord Curzon has done much in a practical way for the Government clerks at Simla, and done to be hoped that what he has said and done may be adopted as a noble precedent by those high in authority throughout the Empire.

Eastern Daily Mail.

AIMS OF THE "ARMED INSURRECTION."

AUTOCRACY TO BE SWEEP AWAY.

"We aim at nothing short of dethroning the tsar altogether and establishing a Republican Government."

In this frank and emphatic manner one of the most prominent members of the Russian revolutionary party, interviewed in London last month by a representative of the *Half Moon Gazette*, summed up the aims of those who have risen so suddenly and with such remarkable unanimity in Russia during the past week.

"Then the term 'strike' is quite inadequate to describe what is taking place from one end of the country to the other?" asked our representative.

"It is called a political strike," was the answer, "but, it is, in fact, an armed insurrection which has surprised even us by the rapidity with which it has been brought about."

"You see, it was this way," he continued. "After the Father Gapon massacre in January it was clear that we should have to resort to force in the future, and only a very short time had elapsed before it was evident to everybody inside the movement that a crisis was approaching. At a conference of Russian Socialists, held in May last, they for the first time openly urged the proletariat to arm and get ready for revolution, and other movements also made preparations to bring about insurrection. The railway servants' congress, at which Socialists and revolutionaries were present, passed resolutions with the same object, although, of course, these were not included in the proceedings as published in the newspapers, as the censor would not have allowed them to pass."

"And was a date fixed for the rising?"

"No, a date was not fixed, and that is where we are all surprised. We did not expect the people to be ready so early, but it shows how intense the feeling is, and how quickly the democratic movement has grown, when there should have been such a spontaneous outbreak following upon some small strike. It is all the more hopeful that it should be so, and gives us confidence that we shall win this time. But should the present revolution be quelled, it will be only for a moment, as the movement is now too strong for the Government."

"I suppose it would be quite impossible to gauge the forces brought into play against the Government?"

"Quite. Only a certain number appear as members of the Socialist body, for instance, and they are selected out of great bodies of workmen and only admitted after it is proved that they are genuine reformers, and not spies. Behind these men there are great masses of people, which can only be estimated until a rising like this takes place. If the Government had been quite blind they might have seen, however, how our forces were growing, and had they been wise they would have done something. But what can you expect?" said the Russian, in a tone of profound contempt.

"When a Government is too blind to see even the solid battleships and great armies of Japan, were they likely to appreciate the forces behind this revolution?"

"A REVOLUTIONARY ARMY."

"But you were to have the Duma and representative Government were you not?" our representative asked.

"A farce!" exclaimed the Russian, impatiently. "The proposed Duma satisfied nobody—not only was it—what do you call it?—"but" by the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionaries, the Liberals, and by the Radicals, and even the Russian legal Press has taken up a campaign against it. A Duma would have no power at all, it would have no control over the actions of the Ministers, and its doings would not be made public. All its decisions, too, would be controlled by the State Council, and the Tsar might adopt them or not as he liked. To see how representative the Duma would be you have only to know that the whole of St. Petersburg, with its 1,400,000 inhabitants, would only have 6,700 voters."

"And how?" queried our representative, returning to the present rebellion. "would you proceed, supposing the insurrection were successful in overcoming the organized forces of the Tsar?"

"Oh, we have arranged all that. A provisional Government will be established, something on the lines of that which followed the revolution in France, and the Government will organize a revolutionary army in view of further conflicts with the Tsar's autocratic army. The people would then proceed to the election of delegates to a Constitutional Assembly, which would institute the reforms for which we have so long been crying."

Asked as to whether the revolutionary party would have fared better in the present struggle had the reserves been home from Manchuria, the Russian remarked that he could not tell, but added, with a significant smile, "at least, they cannot now be used against us."

As our representative was about to leave the room where the interview took place, the Russian called to him, "Please say in what you write that in the armed insurrection now going on, there is no fear of violence being done to private individuals, or to foreigners. We have the thing well in hand, and we shall not commit outrages like the soldiers do. If any harm is done to foreigners, it will be at the instigation of the Government, who, as you know, are always trying to make the world believe that it is the workpeople and the peasant class who are ignorant and bloodthirsty."

This utterance shows that there are officials of broad and liberal mind, whose efforts are not confined to the promotion of the interests of the high salaried class alone, but who are actuated by the old-fashioned British love of fair play and equal opportunities and equal official treatment for all, regardless of their social position.

Lord Curzon has done much in a practical way for the Government clerks at Simla, and done to be hoped that what he has said and done may be adopted as a noble precedent by those high in authority throughout the Empire.

Eastern Daily Mail.

FIRE IN DUDDELL STREET.

At about 4 o'clock this morning residents in the vicinity of Duddell Street were aroused by the alarm of a fire in that locality, and investigations showed that a small fire had broken out in the godown of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. From investigations it was found that a pot of glue was left burning on a wooden floor, as it was alleged, by an Indian watchman, and this being in some way upset caused the ignition of some godown refuse on the floor, the fire communicating thence to the floor itself. On the alarm being given the Fire Brigade turned out, but their efforts were scarcely needed as the Indians had already almost quenched the flames. The damage is estimated at not more than \$100.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER'S BANK-ROPICY.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 3rd ult., Mrs. Brown-Potter, the actress, who filed her petition in July last, applied for her discharge. Mr. Evertton S. Grey, Official Receiver, reported that the liabilities were returned at £4,258 12s. 1d., but, the debts proved, and payable, amounted to £11,587 5s. The difference between these two amounts was due to the fact that claims for £4,269 10s. only were admitted by the bankrupt. The balance, she alleged, was really due by the solicitor Fossick, by whom she claimed to be indemnified as to £1,800 of the admitted debts. The assets were estimated at £10,957 5s. 1d.; but so far they had realized £1,600 12s. 6d. only. Nothing has yet been received in respect of the equity redemption in freehold property valued at £9,793 12s. 2d.

Mrs. Brown-Potter having made a statement explaining the fact of the bankruptcy, which has already been made public,

Mr. Hansell, appearing for the trustee, said that a test case would shortly come before the court, involving a question as to the bankrupt's liability in respect of certain debts to the extent of £1,000 which she repudiated. The present application, the learned counsel submitted, was premature, having regard to the fact that the petition was filed so recently as July, and also to the present uncertainty respecting the value of the assets.

Eventually Mr. Registrar Brougham decided in the circumstances to adjourn the hearing until December 15.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 3rd ult., Mrs. Brown-Potter, the actress, who filed her petition in July last, applied for her discharge. Mr. Evertton S. Grey, Official Receiver, reported that the liabilities were returned at £4,258 12s. 1d., but, the debts proved, and payable, amounted to £11,587 5s. The difference between these two amounts was due to the fact that claims for £4,269 10s. only were admitted by the bankrupt. The balance, she alleged, was really due by the solicitor Fossick, by whom she claimed to be indemnified as to £1,800 of the admitted debts. The assets were estimated at £10,957 5s. 1d.; but so far they had realized £1,600 12s. 6d. only. Nothing has yet been received in respect of the equity redemption in freehold property valued at £9,793 12s. 2d.

Mrs. Brown-Potter having made a statement explaining the fact of the bankruptcy, which has already been made public,

Mr. Hansell, appearing for the trustee, said that a test case would shortly come before the court, involving a question as to the bankrupt's liability in respect of certain debts to the extent of £1,000 which she repudiated. The present application, the learned counsel submitted, was premature, having regard to the fact that the petition was filed so recently as July, and also to the present uncertainty respecting the value of the assets.

Eventually Mr. Registrar Brougham decided in the circumstances to adjourn the hearing until December 15.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Shanghai advices, dated 27th ult., state.—Business reported—Farnham, Boyd at Tls. 143 for March. Lands at Tls. 112. Ewos at Tls. 61 for December. Lao Kung-Mows at Tls. 59. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. at Tls. 8 40. Langkangs at Tls. 227 for March. Telephones at Tls. 55.

Business done direct.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 193 cash, at Tls. 161 6/10 for December, and Tls. 206 5/10 for March. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 68 for December, and Tls. 76 for March. Ewos at Tls. 59 cash—Hongkong. Municipal 5 per cent. Deb. at Tls. 86.

KAUB REPORT.

The General Manager's Monthly Report on Raub for the month ending 4th November, state—

The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 195 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review; made up of 26 ft. sinking, 52 ft. driving and 117 ft. cross-cutting, as against a total of 194 ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

But it Koman.—440 Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 14 ft., bringing the total to 75 ft.

The lode shows a tendency to narrow, but for the month it averages 43 in. wide and assays 4 ft. 4 in. Level, Drive North.—To this has been added 10 ft., making a total of 35 ft. The lode averages 46 in. wide and is worth 4 ft. dwt.

From this level 200 tons have been raised and sent to the mill.

The 240 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 14 ft., making a total of 687 ft. The lode, 46 in. wide, gives an assay value of 4 ft. dwt.

Crosscutting for Stopefilling—94 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—The following have been yielding our supplies:

Above the 340 Level: 2 Lode 118 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 3 Lode 94 in. wide, and worth 5 dwt.

Above the 140 Level: 1 Lode 70 in. wide, and worth 6 dwt.

The slope in the back of 240 Level North has carried more refractory ore than usual and, though showing no falling off in value, is much less free milling.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 2 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 14 ft., making 200 ft. in all south of the shaft. The nature of the stone driven on is unchanged, showing very little quartz; for a width of 50 in. it gives an assay of 4 ft. dwt.

The slope above this level is worth 6 dwt. for 50 in. wide; 192 tons have been raised and treated at Koman Mill.

No. 1 Level, Crostic West.—This has been driven 14 ft., making 200 ft. in all south of the shaft. The nature of the stone driven on is unchanged, showing very little quartz; for a width of 50 in. it gives an assay of 4 ft. dwt.

From the surface, workings 375 tons have been sent to the mill—worth 3 dwt.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The new Electric Hoist has been working very satisfactorily for the whole month. The native drivers handle it with great ease.

Booingkong, 2nd December, 1905.

To-day's Advertisements.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTER EXAMINATION, the Chartered Accountants have certified to the Directors of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States that their ASSETS are realizable as claimed. In all, on 30th September, these Assets amount to \$416,000,000 (Gold).

SHEWAN, TOWNS & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

VACUUM OIL CO.

FROM this date Mr. WALTER ARTHUR DOWLEY will act as our ATTORNEY and GENERAL MANAGER in the following countries, which will be under his supervision:

Hongkong and its dependencies, Canton, Phillipine Islands, Nanking, Tavau, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Siam and French Indo-China.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

December 1st, 1905.

</

Shipping Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	7th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	19th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KANCHOW"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SAINT BEDE"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	9th "

Chartered S.S. "Hui Chow" left Singapore at daylight on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 7th.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	6th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	10th "
GENOA, MARSEILLE & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	2nd January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENES"	10th "

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON-POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON"	7th December.
For Freight, apply to	"TYDEUS"	26th December.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS.

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	3rd December.
KOBE and NAGASAKI	"CHILLI"	4th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	5th "
SHANGHAI	"YOOHOW"	6th "
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	9th "
ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	30th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

‡ Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Dec.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About	
"INDRANI"		FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

STATIONERY AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 22, Pottinger Street.

HAS IN STOCK ON HAND ALL ARTICLES OF
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Klumpe Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

JONES—Standard Oil Co.

164

164

Shipping Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".

Captain, T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; and Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates.—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents. Return, 20 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tea and Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$1.

In Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Hall Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Hall Ticket, will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,
and Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

[164]

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

164

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARK REPORT.

Reviewing the shark business for the week, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly, and Potts, in their report of 1st inst., write—

During the period under review, rates for most stocks have ruled lower, but the general volume of business has been somewhat larger than was the case for several weeks past.

The Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, has declared a dividend of Tls. 8 for the year ended 31st October, 1905.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have experienced a heavy decline, and as low as \$375 has been accepted for shares, but the market closes with further inquiries at this price. The London quotation is unchanged at \$63 per odd. Nationals can be placed at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Canton remains weak, with sellers at \$330 and we have heard of no business. China Traders have been dealt in at \$88 and are now wanted at \$82. Unionis obtainable at \$350 and Yangtze have declined to \$70.

Fire Insurances.—Business has been done in China Fires at \$86 and in Hongkong Fires at \$33, at which rates more shares are inquired for.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands at \$25. Indo-Chinas have again been negotiated at \$25. Douglas Steamships have improved and are in request at \$35. Star Ferries (new) have found buyers at \$33; the old shares are unchanged at \$32. Taku Tugs are reported sold at Tls. 33. Shanghai Tugs have been done at Tls. 55 and Tls. 48 for the ordinary and preference shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars continue dull with sellers at \$125. Luzons have advanced to \$25 at which rates sales have been effected.

Mining.—Chinese Enginings have hardened and can be placed at Tls. 8.60. There is no change in other stocks under this head.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have further depreciated and are quiet at \$65. Farnhams are in request at Tls. 12. Fowhoun Whals have again been looked at \$105 and close in demand at \$105. Hongkong Whals have strengthened their position and are inquired for at Tls. 10.4.

Hotels, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue firm and have buyers at \$125. Shanghai Hotels are to be had at Tls. 122. Hongkong Hotels have been placed at \$149 and close at \$150. Hongkong's stores have been sold at \$125.

Cotton Mills.—Owing to the handsome dividend declared Ewes have considerably improved and are wanted at Tls. 65; after sales at Tls. 62. Intermediates have been fixed at Tls. 44, and Lau-Kung-Mows remain in demand at Tls. 60. Correction—Referring to our Circular No. 619 dated 10th November, Lau-Kung-Mows have not yet issued their annual report and the figures we reproduced are being the statement of accounts of this concern were really those of the International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the year ended 30th September last.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been taken off the market at \$8 and \$28. China Providents are asked for at \$92. A. S. Watsons have been done and more shares are wanted at \$12 on the interim dividend of 50 cents paid on the 25th ultima. Electricas are inquired for at \$15 for the old issue; the new shares can be placed at \$145 ex the final call of \$5 per day. William Powell's have buyers at \$11. Langkuts have further weakened but are wanted at Tls. 210.

YAHN MARKET.

In their report, dated 1st instant, Messrs. Piffler, B. Peit, and Co. write—We have to again report a quiet and sluggish tone in our market for Indian Yarns. The rise in the rate of Exchange made the importers' much nervous and they were eager to quit their holdings at a concession. The Chinese dealers as well as speculators thought the present rates were too low and made offers for selected threads for prompt delivery at a decline of from two or three dollars per bale on last quotations which were freely met by the big importers and a good business is reported in selected threads at a decline. The minor importers had to follow suit, and sold a lot at current ruling rates reported in this circular. The clearances during the period under review were very good compared with the clearances of the previous fortnight, and hence we anticipate a demand in the near future. It is very hard to say if prices will improve as importers are free and hasty sellers and the unsold stock in first hands is too heavy. The highness of money in the money market amongst the Chinese is still much felt owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year (25th January next); and the closing of the Northern Ports and the harvest operations have also to answer for the low prices and slackness of demand.

A very moderate business is reported in No. 202, at a decline of one to two dollars per bale, except in threads that are imported by exclusive hands which fetched the former ruling prices. Others are not much in favour.

Only one thread of No. 165 (left Sun) found buyer at an advance of \$2 per bale on last mail's circular quotation. Other threads are difficult of sale.

A very small business is reported in No. 122, at a decline of \$1 on one to three dollars per bale on last mail's prices. The rest are out of favour.

Selected threads of No. 102, only found buyers at a decline of from one to three dollars per bale, and some of the selected threads can be placed at the current quotations. Medium and inferior are difficult to move.

No business is reported in Nos. 88 and 62.

The market closes rather steady at rates quoted in this circular and there is some prospect of a good business in near future at current quotations.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 2,750 bales of No. 102, and 325 bales of No. 202, at all about 3,025 bales.

Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers

Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 28th Nov.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 2nd Nov., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schulzen, 30th Nov.—Bangkok 22nd Nov., Rice and Timber—B. & S.

Luzia Vittoria, Ital. s.s., 314, J. Boardman, 27th Nov.—Kwong-chowwan 26th Nov., Gen.—Musso & Co.

Maenningtry, Br. s.s., 1,828, E. Lawson, 28th Nov.—Mojt and Nov., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

Mansang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 23th Nov.—Sandakan 17th Nov., Timber—J. M. & Co.

Merceds, Br. s.s., 3,300, J. R. McGregor, 17th Nov.—Nagasaki 13th Nov., Ballast—Naval Stores Office.

Ota, Nov. s.s., 2,088, H. Linchansen, 10th Nov.—Probolinggo 25th Oct., Sugar—S. W. & Co.

Royalist, Br. s.s., 2,080, W. A. Scott, 24th Nov.—Hongkong 21st Nov., Coal—J. M. & Co.

Silvia, Ger. s.s., 4,212, F. Jages, 30th Nov.—Hamburg 13th Oct., Gen.—H. A. L.

Singapore, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 24th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, and Dec.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 17th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,066, J. H. Brown, 2nd Dec.—Shanghai 26th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Alax, Br. s.s., 4,477, H. E. Batt, 1st Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 25th Nov., Gen. B. & S.

Andrea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice—B. & S.

Palamocca, Br. s.s., 2

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in stock:

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.

DAIRY FARM FED. FRESH.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) \$1.05 each.

Chickens do do 75 "

Chickens' Livers 0.04 "

Chickens' Gizzards 0.04 "

Caro's Meat Extract, 2 oz. 70 per pot.

do 4 oz. 1.25 "

Ducks, Local (dressed) 65 each.

Ducks, Wild 75 "

Australian Smoked Mullet 50 per lb.

do Schnapper 50 "

Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 each.

Fla. Australian 1st Grade 1.40 "

Ham, New York 70 per lb.

Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" 60 "

Brand 60 "

(cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).

Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each.

Lemons, Australian 48 cts & 62 cts per doz.

Oysters, American (large size, in lines) 2.50 per tin.

Australian Oysters, 24 doz; boned 1.00 per bot.

" " 5 " " 1.00 per large bottle.

Partridges, Local 67.5 each.

Pigeons, Local 0.25 "

Pigeons, Wild (dressed) 0.20 "

Rabbit, Australian 1st Grade 0.65 "

Nice Birds 0.55 per doz.

Sausages, Australian Fatt. 0.63 per lb.

Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats) 0.25 "

Snipe, Local 0.25 each.

Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20 "

Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 60 per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3:30 P.M. the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8:00 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3:30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988]

Hats.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLE, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN."

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for MARSEILLE on TUESDAY, the 13th December, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Yarra* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. ARMAND BENIC 26th December.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 9th January.

S.S. POLYNESIEN 23rd January.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [7]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-
ICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T. H. Steamship

"SIMLA."

Captain C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this on BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 16th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macedonia*, 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk-and-Valuables-all-Cargo-for-Francs-
and Ten for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Caledonia*,
due in London on the 27th January, 1906.Parcels will be received at this office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [54]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. [54]

Parcels will be received at this office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [54]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.
BRANDY \$22.5020.00
16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00

DOURO 13.75

SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

LA TORRE 16.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [1123]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES:

&c., &c., &c.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION

14th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Comited to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence."

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER REFERRAL	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	AMOUNT PER SHARE DIVIDEND	CHANGING QUOTATIONS
JIANGNA.	10,000	\$125	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$850,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,708	1/- 1/- 1/- for first half-year 1905	5/-	10/- buyers London 20/- \$10 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited.	69,025	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	5/- (London 3/6) for 1903	5/-	5/- sellers
MARINE INSURANCES	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,855	\$21,940	\$20 for 1904	5/-	5/- sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.	4,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$151,693 \$36,356 \$37,144	Nil.	\$41 for year ended 31st Dec. 1904	5/-	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited.	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$15,500	Tls. 302,953	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5/-	15/- sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$111,451 \$1,043,910 \$75,000	\$2,339,112	5/- for 1904	5/-	15/- sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited.	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$218,998 \$2,241	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8/-	\$170
Fire Insurance.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$218,998	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8/-	886 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$2,241	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10/-	\$33 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	Nil.	\$33 for year ended 30th Dec. 1903	10/-	33 buyers
SHIPPING	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$26,138 \$88,641	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5/-	300 sellers
China and Manil Steamship Company, Limited.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$50,000 \$600,000 \$145,376 \$17,000 \$241,150 \$23,999	Nil.	5/- for 1904	5/-	300 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.	20,000	\$15	\$10	\$5,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	18.04	5/- for first half-year 1905	8/-	35 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 43,761	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20 per Tls. 1 for 1905	8/-	895
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	100,000	\$15	\$10	\$5,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 43,761	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8/-	Tls. 55 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$5,000 \$65,000 \$65,000 \$65,000 \$65,000	\$8,852	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8/-	Tls. 40 sellers
"Hell Transport and Towing Company, Limited.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$24,175	1929	\$1.80 for year ending 31st Dec. 1905	4/-	\$32 buyers
"Star Ferry Company, Limited.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$13,755 \$13,755	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7%	\$149 buyers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	11s			

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES, No. 5017

六月十一日十三號

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

大英

十二月二十日

SIXTEEN ANNUM.

SIXTEEN CENTS.

NOTICE
An announcement intended for publication in "The Hongkong Telegraph" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to correspond for any individual, nor to return any Correspondence.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$8 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily rate, is \$1.50 per quarter.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, 10 cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

THE Hongkong Telegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

(27th November.)

People in Hongkong, who are more particularly concerned as to rule, with questions which come under their personal observation than with affairs occurring some distance away, are apt to overlook the very valuable work which is being done by the Government in the development of the New Territories. But one of the features of His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan's rule has been the encouragement given to settlers in the New Territories, and the reasonable terms on which leases are being offered to those inclined to take up land. Now that the Kowloon-Canton railway is being pushed forward, it is exceedingly desirable that the New Territories should be populated, if only that a source of income might be assured to the railway. But there is more in the scheme of development than that. There is no reason why the New Territories should not be a productive centre for Hongkong. At present Hongkong is largely dependent for its supplies on districts lying outside what may be termed the Colony proper, but with the New Territories smiling under cultivation, accessible as Canton cannot become, and the focus of a thriving people, a country which is at present largely a wilderness would become a fruitful paradise. That this is the object of the Government may be gathered from the sales of land in the New Territories advertised during the past few weeks. In the latest Government Gazette it is announced that leases are to be granted of seven foreshore lots in the Hang Hau village. The land thus leased must be used for building, reclamation or similar purposes, and the Crown rents are merely nominal. Naturally this last fact is of the first importance, for it indicates that the Government is not so anxious to obtain large returns as to induce settlement—the returns will come in due course. Farm lots in the New Territories are also being offered and there is a promising demand for these lots, which shows that the future of the district is not to be measured by a superficial glance at the number of those who already inhabit the New Territories. The fact of the matter is that the New Territories, the foreshore and inland lots, should prove extremely valuable once the railway is in running order—and that is only a question of a few months now—and when that trade between Hongkong and the hinterland, which should be a notable feature, is firmly established. The fortunate thing is that the Government recognises the value of the New Territories to Hongkong. There is no reason why much of the congestion which exists here to-day should not disappear when Kowloon becomes the terminus of the railway to Canton, but that is somewhat outside the consideration of the development of the New Territories. It is a fact, however, that the intelligent natives are keeping an eye on the New Territories, and given the assistance and administrative support of the Governor in Council there would seem to be a bright future in store for that district. Sir Matthew Nathan has already accomplished a good deal for the benefit of the public, and the development of the New Territories, with its consequent effect in lowering the price of food stuffs in Hongkong and affording an outlet for surplus energy in the Colony, will be another feather in His Excellency's gubernatorial cap. An evidence of the interest which is being taken in the development of the New Territories, and the possibilities which may be looked for there, was furnished this afternoon when a piece of farm land some twenty-three and a half acres in extent was put up to public auction. The upset price fixed by the Government was \$94, yet the bidding was so keen that the extraordinary price of \$2,500 was reached before the hammer fell. It seems that two Chinese gentlemen entered into the competition and raised the price by leaps and bounds, and it was only when the value had been elevated twenty-five times above that fixed by the Government that it fell to that enterprising gentleman, Mr. A. H. Rennie. The land should prove a valuable acquisition to the ranch already owned by Mr. Rennie, and it is to be trusted that the experiment in which he is engaged will prove successful, if only as a justification of the height to which he was prepared to go in obtaining possession of the land. The great significance of the auction lies in the fact that not only Mr. Rennie, but also two Chinese gentlemen were so anxious to secure the land that they only relinquished that idea when the price had exceeded all expectations. Here is ample testimony that the development of the New Territories is assured, for there is every indication in this that land there will be applied for, and the further expansion of the district will follow in consequence. The Government, it is to be hoped, will aid this enterprise, as far as possible, particularly in fixing ground-rents at a rate which will not stifle or deter individual effort.

EDUCATION IN KWANTUNG.

(28th November.)

Evidences in abundance are to be found on every side that China, in making the advantages which Japan has derived from the adoption of western methods, is deter-

mined to follow the lead which has been given by her neighbour, and to cast off once and for all the lethargy which has for so many centuries characterised the Government of the Middle Kingdom. While the chief authorities are alive to the importance of instituting general reforms, and educational reform in particular, it can well be understood that many of the district magistrates, imbued with old ideals and worn-out fictions, are disinclined to carry out the instructions of the officials at headquarters. Incidentally, our Special Representative with the Lien-chau Commission of Inquiry mentions the fact that at Ching-yuen the Magistrate has proved himself to be actuated by very advanced ideas. He has instituted night schools, and has presented a library to the town. This is an example of the modern spirit—which acts in education the true motive power—that should be commended to the attention of other Magistrates in the interior. No single official can hope to effect very much in the way of reform. Should one enlightened magistrate endeavour to introduce modern methods, any benefit which he might confer upon the people within his jurisdiction is nullified by the apathy and ignorance of officials in adjoining districts; and it is to be feared that there is a vast amount of moth-eaten procedure which still finds favour with those dignitaries who do not care to understand western forms and would not, in any case, adopt them. Kwantung is probably the most progressive province in China, but even there the authorities are inclined to be dilatory in matters which do not appeal to them. Recently an order was issued by the Imperial Government to the effect that schools were to be started in which western learning should be taught. And to see that this order was carried out it was decreed that inspectors should be appointed to visit the towns in the interior and to supervise the new education being imparted. The Bureau of Education has now become aware that this order has been treated very much as a dead letter, and accordingly a very sharp circular despatch has been sent out by the Bureau requiring delinquent and dilatory officials to make no more delay on pain of being denounced to the Throne. That is the right spirit; it is the district officials who must be brought to book, if they fail to give the younger generation the advantage of an up-to-date education. The officials must see that the schools of western education are started, for the responsibility lies wholly with them. We note that the Bureau of Education also declares that the funds hitherto devoted to the support of colleges of the old régime are to be diverted to the use of the new schools. These are all good signs, for we know that with the spread of education and the comprehension of western standards such events as those which occurred at Lien-chau will become rarer until they disappear altogether.

MR. TAFT AND THE COASTWISE TRADE.

Mr. W. H. Taft, the Secretary of War in the United States, has now formulated his proposals for the administrative reforms which in his opinion should be made in the government of the Philippine Islands at the present time. From the point of view of Hongkong shipping firms, the most important statement made in the course of Mr. Taft's recommendations is that the extension of the coastwise shipping laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands be postponed for four years. In support of this recommendation, Mr. Taft, according to a special telegram which appears in the *Cablenews* of Manila, says that "it would be a serious detriment to the Islands to attempt to enforce now the coastwise laws, as there are not enough American vessels to carry passengers and freight, and the foreign liners which run to Manila from the United States, either directly or by way of China and Japan, would be cut off from this trade." When the Secretary of War and a number of Members of Congress were in the Philippine Islands some weeks ago, there was keen anxiety to learn the views of the ex-Governor-General; on this point, and from a vague reference made at the banquet given in Manila it was assumed that the inter-island shipping laws would not interfere with for the present at least; but the expression of opinion then delivered hardly conveyed a definite assurance. Now, Hongkong shipping firms engaged in the Manila trade can take it as a practical certainty that their fears as to their exclusion from that trade will not be realised for at least another four years. It is quite true, as Mr. Taft says, that the American vessels carrying passengers and freight to the Philippines are comparatively few, infinitesimal in number; indeed, as compared with the foreign ships, the majority of which fly the British flag. But there would be a desire to enrol on the American register if the United States coastwise shipping laws were extended to the Philippines, although it is scarcely likely that the big Canadian or Australian lines would change their flag. In Hongkong we have several vessels regularly trading to Manila; they carry the bulk of the freight which is landed here from the East and West. Under the American laws they would be excluded from competing with American vessels; and the very nice question would arise whether it was worth while altering their ensign. Fortunately, that question is postponed for a period, and in view of the arguments advanced by the Secretary of War for the postponement that period may extend over a decade.

This is good news for shipping firms in Hongkong, but it will be matter for congratulation to all who take a pride in the red and blue ensign. It is a wise policy that

is recommended by Mr. Taft, and it will harm nobody; for there is no real grievance suggested by American shipping firms in Manila that they are being ousted by foreign rivals. Another recommendation is that a reduction of 25 per cent. of the Dingley Tariff on tobacco and sugar should be granted immediately. There will be a big fight over that question, and it will be best to wait for the Tariff Commission's report before judging whether Mr. Taft's suggestion is likely to be carried. It is proposed that after 1909 there should be free trade between the United States and the Philippines. That also will hit British shipping if the American shipping laws come into effect on the same date, but by that time it is probable Great Britain will have arranged a "most favoured nation" clause with the United States which will largely discount the influence of the shipping laws so far as trade between Hongkong and San Francisco is concerned. On the whole, the commercial community of Hongkong—granting that the unforeseen does not happen—may rest easy for the next four years, which is the best news that has been heard for some time.

HOUSE RENTS IN HONGKONG.

(29th November.)

The question of house rents in Hongkong is one which is daily becoming more serious, for there never was a time when those who are compelled to occupy the position of tenants were so greatly handicapped in the struggle for existence as at present. Two or three years ago when the value of silver ruled low, estate agents in Hongkong alleged that their principals in England, who had retired from Hongkong but retained immense properties in the Colony, suffered by the depreciation in their rents as represented in gold. Hence they declared that, to maintain the normal revenue derivable by property owners in sterling, it was necessary to increase the rents, so that when converted into gold at the then exchange rate of the day, the average in sterling of the rentals received from the properties would remain as before. But during the last few months exchange has risen steadily, representing together a rise of something like 15 per cent. In all trade circulars it is agreed that the outlook for silver is highly favourable, to a continued increase, so that we need not consider the possibility of silver falling to the rate which prevailed some three years ago. The result of this is that the sterling value of the rental returns, when calculated at the present, to say nothing of a higher exchange rate, is correspondingly higher by some 15 or 20 per cent. than the rents obtained when the basis was converted from silver into gold. Residents in the Colony, and tenants in particular, have a strong claim for a reduction in the cost of rents. Just as they were helpless when the rents were raised to meet the sterling claims of property owners so they have to-day a justifiable claim, equitably speaking, to expect property owners to reduce their rents, now that the sterling value represents so very much more than it did a couple of years ago. This question of rents affects a very considerable section of the community in Hongkong. It tells on the coolie class as much as on the average wage-earner in the Colony; and it is only the favoured few, who draw their salaries with a rent allowance from the firms or corporations which employ their services, that are not affected by the question of higher or lower rentals at all. Generally, such people are in command of handsome not to say princely salaries, and a few dollars more or less would not hurt their purses in any way. But we are appealing to the property-owners on behalf of the great middle class who are really the people most acutely touched by the special circumstances arising as the result of the prevailing condition of the monetary market. Salaries have not been increased in anything like the same ratio as the cost of rents; while the price of commodities generally in the Colony has appreciated in a marked degree. To be more precise, it is generally assumed in Great Britain that the amount paid by tenants is ten per cent. of their salaries. It is on that calculation that reformers proceed, and the highest they allow as the proportion of salary which should be devoted to paying the rent is 15 per cent. Ten per cent. of an average clerk's salary in Hongkong would not provide him with even coolie accommodation for himself and family. As a matter of fact, the average amount paid by the middle class in Hongkong cannot be put at less than 25 per cent. of their incomes, which is altogether abnormal, and means the loss of those little luxuries (and in certain cases the very necessities) that make life bearable; that differentiates, in fact, between "existence" and "living." If rents were reduced—and, in all fairness, property owners, who succeeded in inducing tenants to agree to an increase two or three years ago on the plea that they must make up the ratio of silver to sterling are morally bound to grant the reduction—the condition of the class to which we have referred would be greatly ameliorated, and life for many in Hongkong would become something higher than a daily struggle to pay accounts. We would not suggest that property owners, who refuse to recognise that it is their bounden duty to reduce the rents, are modern Shylocks; but they are certainly not acting in a spirit of common humanity to their fellows.

GAMBLING DEBTS.

(30th November.)

Judge Sweeney, of the Manila Court, has ruled that a debt incurred in gambling is a debt which must be paid the same as any other debt. Our contemporary, the *Cable*

news, enlarges on the fact and says in effect that it is a desirable and longed-for judgment. With that we wholly disagree. There is an inherent vice in man to take chances. The opposite party who incites, or by fair means, induces a man to risk money on a horse race, on a game of poker, or on the problematical solution of a problem, has no right whatever to claim in law that he is entitled to recover his bet. The bet is an offence against good morals; he is an offence to himself, because, presumably, he has lost the sense of morals, or ethics as you please; he has lost the sense of independent character; and he is without the saving grace of humanity; and, moreover, his game is to bleed. Our contemporary very suspiciously pleads that "It has never been alleged that a man was compelled to enter the game or to stake his money, and bring him there, is poor policy, when losses are met, to claim that a note was signed under compulsion." We shall never subscribe to the doctrine that a man is as good as he appears to be, and, in plain language, that is what the Manila people would like to believe. In Hongkong, not so very long ago, a man who made a bet and failed to pay it when he had to appear before the Court. He successfully pleaded, that it was a gambling bet, and the judgment went for the defendant. If men will bet—and most men do bet, on absurdities sometimes—it is a matter for their own conscience as to whether they pay or get paid. The great Bacon laid it down that those who stake their money on indeterminate subjects were worse than fools, and as, according to Carlyle, we are mostly fools, then the proportion of those who bet is quite appreciable. With the learned judge's statement that you can discourage gambling by interposing the law, we are at loggerheads. Betting is, in the blood, just as thieving or practical joking is, and it cannot be removed by legislative measures. To discontinue it, there is the law of England—*lascivious*—which refuses to have any concern with betting or any of its auxiliaries. The question of a "place" within the meaning of the Act has nothing to do with this matter. But when a man says that by process of law he can recover a debt which is made in a wager, when that wager is tantamount to a refusal to obey the constituted authorities, then he should have no sympathy. Take the case to an extreme—not the extremist point. Why should a man not jump over the pier in order to win a bet? Why should not a man commit murder for a bet? The thing is absurd. A bet cannot be classed as a commercial speculation because it eliminates all factors which may lead to the fulfilment of his idea. A man cannot be a thief and an honest man at the same time; a man cannot speculate in shares, when he has their being—in determined circumstances, and throw bets on nothing around. The *dictum* that bets are recoverable is vicious and immoral. We had thought that American law approximated to English law, being founded on the same basis, but Judge Sweeney's judgment does not suggest that view. It is a view to be reprobated.

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION.

It is perfectly plain to the impartial observer that Russia is in the throes of a crisis, perhaps the most serious of the many that have occurred in the turbulent history of that country, and unless the Government will circumspectly it may find itself demolished by the people. The present outbreaks, in Sevastopol and Vladivostok, in St. Petersburg as well as in Moscow, are the result of the persistent policy of repression which has been followed by the Russian ministers. Fear and force were the only weapons they used in dealing with the rabble; but now these have lost their meaning to those who have lost everything else. Industrial disorders are everywhere prevalent; the railways are, or were, in the hands of strikers and St. Petersburg was as effectually cut off from the rest of the world as it never existed. The troops are clamouring in every district for reforms. Socialists are gaining recruits by the score, and the Jews, the very people whom the Russian Government should seek to propitiate in view of its bankrupt exchequer, are being hounded out of the country or butchered in the streets by fiends who qualified before the Japanese. As an American contemporary puts it succinctly: "The Czar is represented to have made Witte dictator and is preparing to go with his family to Denmark for two months, which implies that he is afraid of being assassinated if he stays in St. Petersburg to attempt to weather the storm. The imperial city is under martial law. Public gatherings are being dispersed by Cossacks. Men are being shot down in the public streets by the wholesale in cold blood. The railroads have stopped running. The operations of almost every important industry in the country are reported on strike. Famine threatens the great cities. Mutiny has again broken out in the Black Sea fleet. The battleship *Petrel*, formerly the *Amazzone*, which a few weeks ago raised the red flag of revolt, is said to have been destroyed by incendiaries. Negotiations for a new imperial loan have been declared off. Then when the Government half-appealed to the people by promising them a system of constitutional government it was discovered that the powers of the body called thereby into existence were so circumscribed as to be practically worthless. Little wonder that popular patience with the Tsar and his Ministers is becoming exhausted, and that agitation find themselves leaders wherever they go. It is almost impossible for those unacquainted

with Russian life to conceive the conditions endorsed by the mass of the people. Father Gapon has lifted the veil a trifle, but the obscurity is as great as ever. We are told that the skilled mechanics on the railways went on strike for higher wages—say the equivalent of \$500. of our money per annum. Then when the Government promises a parliament to the people it enacts that about 80 per cent. of the professional men in the empire shall be excluded from the right of suffrage in the election of its members. Even Count Witte, who in apparently the one strong mind at Russia's service, has failed to meet the public demands for constitutional government. In a pathetic appeal Count Witte calls upon his "brothers" to go back to work, to live peacefully and to trust in the Government if they do so they will get all they want and more, but this eleventh-hour repentence does not suit the people. They demand something tangible, and that the Tsar and his Ministers will give. It does not require any very great effort to see that autocracy is reeling to its fall. Despite the hindrance laid upon them by the authorities, the people are being educated, and with education comes the claim that they should be heard in the councils of the nation, that their representatives should have a place there, and that their immediate demands should be complied with. The people have got out of hand and the Government is at its wits-end to know how it can recover its prestige without executing an entire *veto*. Worse still, these outbreaks among the troops, strikes among the working classes, and clamour of the people generally, have alarmed financiers throughout Europe, and not a penny is forthcoming to pay the servants of the State or maintain even a form of government. The country is on the verge of a revolution, and unless the people are speedily calmed by fair means they will obtain what they desire by force if necessary. It is a most critical period for the Tsar and his Ministers, but they will have few sympathisers; for it is due to their own lack of sympathy with the great mass of the people, their determined obstruction of all advances, their cruel persecution of the Jews, and their autocratic methods that this trouble has arisen. They have raised a bogey which cannot be charmed away by a pretty tune played skilfully.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TRANSPORTS IN COLLISION.

NEAR MOJI.

SEVENTEEN MEN MISSING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai, 27th Nov., 1905.

2.50 p.m.

A collision has occurred between two Japanese transports with returning troops on board.

The *Ikuta-maru III.* collided with the *Fukuo-maru* near Moji.

Within three minutes of the impact the *Ikuta-maru* sank; all aboard were rescued with the exception of seventeen men who are missing.

Vладивосток RIOTS.

TWO OFFICERS MURDERED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai, 29th November.

1.5 p.m.

The troops in Vladivostok are still turbulent.

Two officers have been killed.

The latest report to hand concerning the condition at Vladivostok is from the German steamer *Savoy* which arrived at Moji the 17th November. A message received by the *Malib* represents the Captain of this vessel as stating that the disturbances ended on the 16th and that the conflagrations caused by the mutineers had been almost extinguished when the steamer left. Many Chinese had departed for Cheloo and other places. The Captain declined the report that the Commandant of Vladivostok had been killed. He personally saw that officer in the City on the 16th. A number of Russian women are aboard the German steamer. take a less favourable view of the Vladivostok situation. They do not agree with the Captain that the disturbances are completely at an end. They say that when they left all the vessels in the port were crowded with refugees, and that the communication services were suspended. The lack of provisions was daily becoming more serious.

Z. K. Z.

PLAQUE IN KOBE.

involved will be borne by the Central Government.

A girl of fifteen years of age, residing in the house in Sakay-machi, 6-chome, in which two cases of plague occurred last week, was on the 21st inst. found to be suffering from the disease. A youth of seventeen, employed at No. 1, Sakay-machi, 4-chome, was taken ill on the 16th and died on the 21st. It has been established that he also was a victim to bubonic plague.—ED., H.K.T.]

"MARWARRI" ASHORE. POSITION REPORTED CRITICAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1865,
3.50 p.m.

The steamship *Marwarri* went ashore on Sunday, at a point to the eastward of the Kiutouan Lighthouse. The vessel managed to regain deep water yesterday, but her position is reported to be again critical.

[The *Marwarri* is a four-masted steamer, which was built by Gullie Brothers and Co., Dundee, in 1860 to class 100 at Lloyd's. Her gross register is 5,059 tons, and the net 3,623 tons. She has two decks. The *Marwarri* is owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank.

The Kiutouan Lighthouse is within the Shanghai district and is anchored in 24 fathoms of water.—Ed., H.K.T.]

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

To-day Her most Gracious Majesty, Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Empress of India, has attained the 61st anniversary of her birth, which took place at Copenhagen on the 1st December, 1844. Sister of the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Duchess of Cambridge, and King George of Greece, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the late King Christian of Denmark, passed her youth much as any daughter of the upper middle classes in Europe do; for, though of royal birth, the Kingdom over which her father reigned was a poor one, and his Majesty's Civil List was not such as to enable him to support his kingly dignity. When in 1863 Princess Alexandra left the shores of Denmark to become the bride of the present Majesty King Edward, then Prince of Wales, while the people regretted her departure, they rejoiced at her happy marriage, which was a love match. From the time he put foot on the shores of England the "Viking's daughter from over the sea" took a place in the hearts of the British, which the passing of years has but cemented, until to-day, wherever a British breathes the wish is going up from loyal heart "God bless our Queen, and long may she be spared to share the throne with our noble King Edward VII."

The harbour, in honour of the day, has presented a very gay appearance, as the large number of British steamers now in port have been "dressed" in their gala robe of bunting, the same compliment being paid by several foreign vessels whose stay extended over the day. A royal salute was fired at noon.

SUICIDE AT CRESCENT TERACE.

30th Nov.

At 8 p.m. on the 29th inst., a boy named Pun Sun, reported to the Central Police Station, that he found Yung Fong, aged 21 years, a house cook, suspended from a window by his girdle, which he had fastened round his neck, at No. 1 Crescent-Terace. It appears that the man fixed one end of the girdle round his neck, and the other to his shoe; the latter then placed inside the window, and then after closing the window to hold the girdle, he threw himself off the sill. When found life was extinct, and the body was removed to the mortuary. The usual inquiry will be held.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Last evening one D. M. Bhesanin, an employee of Messrs. Jeechey & Co., of Hollywood Road, was arrested by Sergeant Grant on a warrant, charging him with the embezzlement of the sum of \$187.20 and \$16, the property and monies of his employers. He was this morning placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and charged with the embezzlement, when he pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded until Monday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,500 which was at once paid in cash. It is understood further charge, are to be preferred. Inspector Warrack was in charge of the case.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PLEASURE AT KOWLOON HOTEL.

Thanksgiving Day in America is an occasion, but here it clashes with St. Andrew's Day. Still the genial proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel, Mr. J. W. Osborne, maintains that hospitality for which the Hotel is famous, and that regard for old institutions which is worthy of praise and commendation. Last night Mr. Osborne invited a few of his friends to dine at the Kowloon Hotel and to partake of his thanksgiving fare. There is a story extant in Hongkong that Mr. Osborne is the only man in the Colony who knows how to make a punch. It would be invidious to say that he is, but those who enjoyed the decoction, brewed under the supervision of "mine host" last night, were inclined to start the programme afresh. The St. Andrew's people had that queer admixture known as a "haggis" in the forefront of their menu, but it would have delighted the heart of a gardener's wheel barrow to see the rush made for Number 13 on the bill-of-fare. The dinner spread by Mr. Osborne on Thanksgiving Day is one of the events of the season. It has become a Hongkong festival, and last night there was a large number of people who forsook their homes in Hongkong in order to join the delectable party which surrounded the tables at Kowloon Hotel. Whichever not in Goth and tell it not in Aksent, but the menu at the Kowloon was quite equal to that submitted to the patrons of the St. Andrew's Hall. There was a game pie which must have been recruited from the far North, and a *pâté* of milk pig, which transcended the glories of Charles Lamb's invention. The host himself compounded the punch so that it is needless to suggest how tempting it was. Mr. Osborne, presided at the chief table, and humorously observed that every day would be Thanksgiving Day if he could always get his friends around him. A fierce contest occurred between the guests when Tom Smith's crackers appeared, and the results were weird and wonderful. All the guests entered into the humour of the scene, and the ladies discovered themselves attired in the most extraordinary head-dress. Altogether the Kowloon Hotel surpassed itself, and Thanksgiving Day under the sign of Mr. Osborne is an event which should be marked by a special claim.

THE CEMETERY.

The native temple stands a few hundred feet away, and it is understood that the officials are going to take it down.

THE WOMEN'S AND MEN'S HOSPITALS.

The mob pillaged on the memorable 28th October, were fairly large buildings. Nothing remains of them now but the white walls and charred beams.

Outside the women's hospital was written the following in Chinese, on either side of the porch, with a charred stick:—

"Don't be afraid to pull down this place."

"What they do in here, injures the people."

THE CEMETERY.

On the other side of the hill, commanding a most beautiful view of a well-wooded valley, is the mission cemetery and chapel. The ground was enclosed by a wall, wherein there was room for not more than twenty graves. The wall was thrown down by the rioters. The only monuments in the cemetery—one to the Rev. E. M. Schreiber, aged 31, who died June, 1863, and the other to a little child—have been broken and thrown down. The Commission on visited the cemetery and other buildings.

The victims of the disturbance last month are all buried here. Mr. and Mrs. Peale and Dr. (Miss) Chesnut are buried side by side, and near by are the graves of Mrs. Macle and her daughter, Miss Amy Macle. On the occasion of our visit there were simple wreaths on each grave.

A few yards from the cemetery is the chapel; it is a building half-foreign and half Chinese in style, with a red-painted tower overlooking the city across the river. It cost, from four to five thousand dollars (Mex.) to build. Where once stood the consecrated edifice now the walls alone are left standing as the only trace of its former existence. When the place was visited yesterday we found many inscriptions written on the walls with a burnt stick. Among the writings are the following:—

"Foreign devils! Foreign devils! Now dead devils!"

"Before next year all Chinese members [presumably Christian converts] will be dead, too."

"Now the officials help you, the inhabitants dislike you."

"Those who indemnify are made devils and [die] their women commit adultery."

"Those who fired the buildings are wise."

"Church members are puppies, male devils, and their women are very shame-faced."

"Heaven and earth have eyes to see; the officials will not attend to see the matter, the Westerners are all killed. If other Westerners come, we will kill them off also."

"Heretofore like a tiger [measuring the Rev. Dr. Macle] now like a dog he runs away."

"Church members are like puppy dogs."

"Male Church members are like slaves, Women [church] women allow the dead to commit adultery with them!"

"Occidentals have died; China is happy."

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

FURTHER ATROCITIES DISCOVERED.

GRAVEYARD DISRESPECTED.

ANTI-FOREIGN INSCRIPTIONS.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Lien-chau, 20th November.

The sun was just capping the Kwantung hills as a flotilla of thirteen boats crept through the narrow pass that broadens out and overlooking into the nine-storied pagoda overlooking the city of Lien-chau. The hardy polemen of Honan again gave vent to their strange cry as they poled the boats through the last of many rapids that have been encountered during the long trip up from Samsuih, and when at length the craft glided past the long line of timber boats moored alongside the bank a company of native troops lined on the stony beach stated the American flag and the colours of the Viceroy's representative. The procession made its way to the official landing steps where hundreds of Chinese were congregated on a huge heap representing the sweeping of the city for generations past. They gazed on the foreigners on the boats and on the Chinese-troops standing with fixed bayonets on the slippery steps running up to the city wall. It was shortly after 11 a.m. on Sunday, in recognition of which a short service had been held on the missionary boat, when the Chinese officials called up the representatives of the American Government. They included the sub-prefect, Teng Cho Tung, who has temporarily replaced Shei Lin Shu, who was also present, the deputy magistrate Ching Chung Ying, Colonel Liu Chen Ku, Commander Chui, Commodore Kew Tze Fan and Tantai Wen Trung Yau. They expressed great regret at the cause which had led to their meeting at the same time explaining that the people in the district, while being of a peaceful disposition, were most ignorant and entirely different to those in the southern part of the province. They promised to provide the party each day with fowls, eggs, chicken and vegetables and, while offering to send down beef, explained that he would, no doubt, be too much as to be belied.

THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Early in the afternoon the Chinese officials accompanied by Taota Wan, Commander, Lt. Comdr. Kew and the usual retinue of soldiers proceeded as far as the river from the city and visited the graves of the five missionaries on each of which they placed a wreath. Towards four o'clock the Hon. Mr. Lay, Lt.-Comdr. Evans, Lt.-Comdr. Dymond and the other foreigners accompanying the Commission alighted for the first time in the city. Troops lined the streets and the water front where chafis of all sorts and in various stages of dilapidation were provided. These were manned by coolies better accustomed to sling a hamper up a steep hill than shoulder it to swing along with a sedan chair. This in conjunction with the condition of the conveyance resulted in mishaps to several of the unofficial members of the party. At length a start was made through the narrow city streets to the footbridge across the river.

The party, in procession alder, were received by armed troops, some marching in front and others behind the procession. On a small hill, about half a mile from the city, across a river bed—nearly dried with a stream only running and a few hundred feet or so wide and very shallow—is the Mission property.

The Mission house was visited. Dr. Macle pointed out the various buildings that had been, but the ruined walls of which alone now remain. The "reverend" gentleman's own residence was on the top of the hill surrounded by camphor, date, and olive trees. It commands a magnificent view of the city with its wide walls and watch-towers behind which rise stately mountains with jagged peaks. Away to the north are more mountains, and through a fertile valley winds the Lien-chau river.

The house was built about two years ago, cemented, and tiled outside. The staircase was made of camphor wood, and date-tree wood was also used in the interior of the residence. It must, undoubtedly, have been a beautiful house.

In the grounds around the building were fruit trees, such as apple, dates, pears, cherries, and the many other varieties which abound in this part of China. The trees were wantonly destroyed and torn up.

ON HANDS AND KNEES.

The inspecting party crept through this and explored the cave, being led by "braves" holding torches to light the way. The passages in most places were about two feet wide by three feet high; in some places they were even narrower. Pointed rocks hang down from the top of the passages and sometimes we had to crawl on our hands and knees and wriggle through. There were occasions when we had to get flat on the ground. The experience was novel to most of us. The place can be aptly described as a most awful one. The tunnels being pitch dark and resembling a huge rabbit warren, one could never stand upright and progress was slow. It was like crawling through drain pipes, except that the sides were rough. Sometimes we opened into a big chamber as it were with water trickling through.

The inspection of the cavernous tunnels having been completed, the Commissioners then proceeded to go over the place from where Dr. (Miss) Chesnut and Miss Amy Macle were thrown into the river. It has since been ascertained that Dr. Chesnut swam for quite a long distance to escape her pursuers before being pierced to death with a trident.

THE CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE.

Notwithstanding that the investigation is being conducted with the utmost care and precision, it is perfectly plain that, so far, there appears to be no very clear indication as to the direct cause that led to the frightful massacre. Probably the truth will never be got at; at any rate, it will be most difficult to ascertain.

Twenty-two arrests of those suspected of being incriminated in the riot and subsequent murders have been already made.

The presence of the Commission in pursuit of their peaceful investigation seems to have restored confidence in the minds of the affrighted villagers who are gradually returning to their homes.

Apparently Dr. Macle owns quite a lot of property here.

Contrary to expectations it is not very cold here, although rain has begun to fall.

Commenting on the Hongkong reports of the missionary murders at Lien-chau, the *Japan Chronicle* devotes a lengthy lead on the subject. This is what that excellent journal wrote on the 22nd November:—

"Foreign devils! Foreign devils! Now dead devils!"

"Before next year all Chinese members [presumably Christian converts] will be dead, too."

"Now the officials help you, the inhabitants dislike you."

"Those who indemnify are made devils and [die] their women commit adultery."

"Those who fired the buildings are wise."

"Church members are puppies, male devils, and their women are very shame-faced."

"Heaven and earth have eyes to see; the officials will not attend to see the matter, the Westerners are all killed. If other Westerners come, we will kill them off also."

"Heretofore like a tiger [measuring the Rev. Dr. Macle] now like a dog he runs away."

"Church members are like puppy dogs."

"Male Church members are like slaves, Women [church] women allow the dead to commit adultery with them!"

"Occidentals have died; China is happy."

American devils have died in Lien-chau, and in the U.S. heaven there is no death; yet never will they see their ancestors."

We are with man, to kill these Westerners.

Heaven and earth have no wiser mortals than we.

In ancient times Kien Wong killed many men; we now are as wise as he.

Westerners have died. Church members [presumably Chinese] have not died."

These inscriptions were on the walls of the ruined chapel.

On the walls of the men's hospital there were many, those referring to Dr. Macle read:—

"He desires to hang the officials, and hang the people, where is he?"

"He neither fears God nor devils."

There are others, besides, of too obscene a character to bear repetition in print.

DEPARTED VILLAGERS.

The members of the Commission are absolutely surprised at the extent of the disaster.

Several of the small villages close to the mission property are altogether deserted. The inhabitants of the houses after closing them up have abandoned them.

THE COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

The Commission's further programme includes a visit to the cave this afternoon. In the forenoon the party returned the Chinese official visit by calling at the Yamen.

To-morrow (Tuesday) the examination of witnesses commences. It has been decided to hold the investigation on board of one of the boats.

THE CAVE DESCRIBED.

AN AWFUL PLACE.

RETURN OF THE VILLAGERS.

Lien-chau, 21st November.

In my despatch of the 20th inst., I recorded the Commission's inspection of the Mission property that had been destroyed. On Monday afternoon the party, having previously visited the burnt buildings, directed their attention to their tour of inspection, to the cave where the massacre occurred. Nothing is neglected on the part of the Commissioners to make the inquiry a complete and impartial one, and it is perfectly plain that the very spot where the dreadful tragedy took place should come under the close personal observation of each individual member of the Commission despite the fact that the inspection and close scrutiny of the interior of the cave, if interesting, was not a task calculated to afford any degree of pleasure to those carrying out their duties with such a scrupulous regard to every detail.

THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Early in the afternoon the Chinese officials accompanied by Taota Wan, Commander, Lt. Comdr. Kew and the usual retinue of soldiers proceeded as far as the river from where the party, the Chinese officials called up the Chinese-troops standing with fixed bayonets on the slippery steps running up to the city wall. It was shortly after 11 a.m. on Sunday, in recognition of which a short service had been held on the missionary boat, when the Chinese officials called up the representatives of the American Government. They included the sub-prefect, Teng Cho Tung, who has temporarily replaced Shei Lin Shu, who was also present, the deputy magistrate Ching Chung Ying, Colonel Liu Chen Ku, Commander Chui, Commodore Kew Tze Fan and Tantai Wen Trung Yau. They expressed great regret at the cause which had led to their meeting at the same time explaining that the people in the district, while being of a peaceful disposition, were most ignorant and entirely different to those in the southern part of the province. They promised to provide the party each day with fowls, eggs, chicken and vegetables and, while offering to send down beef, explained that he would, no doubt, be too much as to be belied.

SANITARY BOARD.

25th Nov.
The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board room, when the following business was transacted:

RE-CONCRETIN SPANISH PROCURATION PREMISES.

The Rev. F. R. Noval, Vice-Procurator of the Spanish Procurator, of Nos. 253 and 255, Des Vaux Road, West, submitted an application for permission from the Board to re-concrete the ground surface of the said premises, with cement concrete four inches thick instead of with lime concrete six inches thick.

Mr. A. Rumball minuted: "At one of the sittings of the committee last year, for making suggestions for amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, it was suggested to substitute, as an alternative half the thickness of cement concrete in place of lime concrete. I forget now why this alternative was left out in the committee's recommendations. It is preferable and more satisfactory to have even half the thickness of cement concrete to the prescribed thickness of lime concrete."

Mr. Fung Wa Chun minuted: "I agree that four inches of cement concrete is preferable to the six inches of lime concrete."

The Hon. the Registrar General suggested that, in view of the surveyor's report, the proposal should be approved.

The Surveyor reported that the great disadvantage of the use of lime concrete for covering ground surfaces in Hongkong was on account of the poor quality of the lime obtainable in the Colony, it being almost impossible to get a suitable hydraulic lime for the work; therefore the work carried out with lime concrete was unsatisfactory. In the case of cement concrete it was very different; a first rate cement could be obtained locally, and in the majority of cases, better work was done. The difference of opinion came in when the quality of the work was only medium, and on the balance between pass or condemn. I am strongly of opinion that if cement concrete is used with reasonable supervision, first rate work would be obtained, and very little difference of opinion take place."

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer asked what the Surveyor advised.

The Surveyor said four inches of good cement concrete would be sufficient to six inches of lime concrete. If section III could be amended so as to allow four inches of cement concrete to be passed, it would be a very great improvement.

The Secretary minuted: "I am afraid the Government will not amend the section at present, but it might, however, be noted for the next lot of amendments."

The Hon. the President minuted: "I think the Board should approve of the proposal."

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

In reply to notices served upon them to re-concrete premises in Elgin, Aberdeen and Staunton Roads, Messrs. Palmer and Turner submitted a letter stating that the notices must have been served in error. The houses in question were concreted, by order of the Board, in the autumn of 1896 and in September of that year they received the Board's certificate of approval of the work. This work was done under the supervision of their firm and they had inspected it within the last few days, and found the concrete in every respect as good as when it was laid. Inspector Woolley reported having opened the ground surfaces of these houses for inspection. In each house he found the concrete very bad, particularly so in No. 28, Aberdeen Road. The surface was covered with a layer of Canton tiles, and there was no concrete underneath.

Mr. Rumball minuted: "There are so many qualities of earth available here for the making up a lime concrete that it is not an easy matter to ascertain a concrete as good or bad after having been laid for some years. It would be more satisfactory to all concerned if two inches of cement concrete were substituted in the Ordinance for six inches of lime concrete."

The Hon. the Registrar General minuted: "This is just the class of correspondence that should be considered publicly."

Mr. Lau Chi Pak, in a lengthy minute, stated that he agreed that these papers should be considered publicly. Since expert opinion disagrees as to the quality of the concrete used he suggested that some limit of time, say 25 years, should be laid down, so that owners once having had the ground surfaces of their houses concreted would not be called upon to re-concrete them until that limit of time had expired. The present system is likely to open a door to many abuses. It has so happened that in some instances where those contractors who came uninvited to apply for the job when the notice was served, did it to the satisfaction of the Board's officers, while the owner's own contractors did not, and had to do it over again. This naturally gives rise to suspicion and people wonder by what means those contractors got to know whenever something was required to be done by the Board. Some arrangement should be made for the Board's subordinate officers to pass the work done quicker, so as to enable owners or occupiers to move back to their houses earlier than at present. Under the present system they are compelled to live in the street or under the verandahs for at least one week, and sometimes a fortnight. He had been approached several times on this subject and the owners consider it a great hardship that their tenants should have to wait so long for the examination and passing of the work done, especially during the cold and rainy season. It would be better for one officer to inspect the old concrete, and another to pass the new concrete. This should to some extent mitigate the causes for complaint."

The Sanitary Surveyor reported that he saw no reason why the notices which had been served should be enforced. In cutting up concrete with a pick-axe, due regard should be taken of the amount of force that had to be exerted, and not merely the pulverized condition of the concrete. In each case he saw a small new piece of concrete cut, and was satisfied with the powers of its resistance.

In his report the Sanitary Surveyor made a number of suggestions as to improvements which might be effected in the houses in question.

The Medical Officers of Health minuted: "Much more care is needed by plague inspectors in examining concrete."

He further recommended that five of the notices in question be cancelled and the floors put in order, and that two be enforced.

Other minutes were to the same effect.

ALLEGED MURDER

IN THE HARBOUR.

FOUR ARRESTS EFFECTED.

27th Nov.

In our Saturday's issue we recorded the gruesome discovery, by the police of the body of an Indian in a box floating near the beach at Lal-chik-ko. It was then believed that it was no case of shipwreck, but simply a means to get rid of a "corse cheaply." The post-mortem examination held the same day, however, revealed the presence of a bullet in the brain of the deceased, which was undoubtedly the cause of death. But so small was the cicatrice at the point of entry of the bullet, which entered

through the eyelid, gazing the eyeball, that it was scarcely visible after death, thus leading to the first idea that there were no signs of foul play. The deceased was a watchman employed on the s.s. *Ying King*, and four Indian watchmen have been arrested in connection with the crime. The first was a fellow-watchman of the deceased on the vessel; the second a watchman on the Canton steamer's wharf; the third, an unemployed watchman staying with the second; and the fourth an ex-policeman. After due investigation they will be charged with the crime.

Great credit is due to the detective branch of the Police Force for the speedy manner in which these arrests were effected. Starting out at 2 p.m. without one single clue to guide them, by 5 p.m. they had secured sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the four men mentioned above.

Evidently the hope was that the tide would carry the body out to sea, and thus all trace of the crime be drowned, but apparently they did not reckon on the state of the tide when they did the dumping.

The Indian watchmen who were arrested on suspicion of having murdered their countrymen, whose dead body was found floating in a box in the harbour, were placed before Mr. F. A. Hazlitt on Wednesday, when, after pleading not guilty, the case was remanded until Monday day.

THE T. K. K.'S. S. "AMERICA MARU."

27th Nov.

Among the arrivals this morning was the Japanese steamer *America Maru* of the Toyko Kisen Kaisha line, making her first appearance after having served as an auxiliary cruiser in the Russo-Japanese war. It was the *America Maru*, in fact, that first discovered the approach of Rojensky's fleet of Singapore, and later the *America Maru*, under orders from Admiral Togo, pursued the *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and other damaged Russian cruisers when they had dropped out of the fight in the Sea of Japan. It is not a bad record that the liner made in the war, but now she returns to the peaceful pursuit of commercialism, and she looks as she used to look—triumphant and graceful like a huge yacht, and one of the many attractive vessels that enter this port. Her commander, Captain Philip Goings, was on duty for Japan during a part of the war, and possessed the medal of the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure, from the Mikado's hand, for his gallant services.

Chief Officer Bent returns on the *America Maru*, he was impressed into service by the Government of Japan. Mr. C. Lacy Goodrich is present, and it has been stated that there's nobody in the Oriental service better known or better liked.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

THE FATE OF GIRLS.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Fukui, a progressive member of the Diet, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima prefectures, where famine conditions are now prevailing in consequence of the rice failure, reported his experiences at the Progressive headquarters. Mr. Fukui says that this year's harvest in Miyagi prefecture is not more than 600,000 koku, only 10 per cent. of the output of a normal year, which is about 1,200,000 koku. In Iwate conditions are a little better, the crop being 230,000 koku against a normal yield of 750,000 koku. The higher proportion of the yield in Iwate is ascribed to a better harvest in the northern part of the prefecture, but in the southern part, adjacent to Miyagi, conditions are as bad as in Miyagi itself.

Mr. Rumball minuted: "There are so many qualities of earth available here for the making up a lime concrete that it is not an easy matter to ascertain a concrete as good or bad after having been laid for some years. It would be more satisfactory to all concerned if two inches of cement concrete were substituted in the Ordinance for six inches of lime concrete."

The Hon. the Registrar General minuted: "This is just the class of correspondence that should be considered publicly."

Mr. Lau Chi Pak, in a lengthy minute, stated that he agreed that these papers should be considered publicly. Since expert opinion disagrees as to the quality of the concrete used he suggested that some limit of time, say 25 years, should be laid down, so that owners once having had the ground surfaces of their houses concreted would not be called upon to re-concrete them until that limit of time had expired. The present system is likely to open a door to many abuses. It has so happened that in some instances where those contractors who came uninvited to apply for the job when the notice was served, did it to the satisfaction of the Board's officers, while the owner's own contractors did not, and had to do it over again. This naturally gives rise to suspicion and people wonder by what means those contractors got to know whenever something was required to be done by the Board. Some arrangement should be made for the Board's subordinate officers to pass the work done quicker, so as to enable owners or occupiers to move back to their houses earlier than at present. Under the present system they are compelled to live in the street or under the verandahs for at least one week, and sometimes a fortnight. He had been approached several times on this subject and the owners consider it a great hardship that their tenants should have to wait so long for the examination and passing of the work done, especially during the cold and rainy season. It would be better for one officer to inspect the old concrete, and another to pass the new concrete. This should to some extent mitigate the causes for complaint."

The Sanitary Surveyor reported that he saw no reason why the notices which had been served should be enforced. In cutting up concrete with a pick-axe, due regard should be taken of the amount of force that had to be exerted, and not merely the pulverized condition of the concrete. In each case he saw a small new piece of concrete cut, and was satisfied with the powers of its resistance.

In his report the Sanitary Surveyor made a number of suggestions as to improvements which might be effected in the houses in question.

The Medical Officers of Health minuted: "Much more care is needed by plague inspectors in examining concrete."

He further recommended that five of the notices in question be cancelled and the floors put in order, and that two be enforced.

Other minutes were to the same effect.

STANDARD SILVER CURRENCY

FOR CHINA.

"We have a memorial from the Commissioners on Finance concerning the proposed issue of a standard silver currency of uniform weight, fineness and touch, and also a copy of the proposed rules and regulations for the guidance of the Mint in the provinces. The memorialist further states that the silver dollars and subsidiary coins struck in the provincial mints were turned out to meet certain financial contingencies affecting said provinces at the time, and therefore such silver coins cannot be taken as standard legal tender."

The memorialist now recommends the minting of a standard silver coinage of three denominations, such as, one-tenth pieces, half-tael, or five-mace pieces, two-mace and one-mace pieces, of the Government legal "Kai-ping" (Treasury, or Board of Revenue) standard weight and fineness. The new currency, continue the memorialists, can be used in conjunction with the silver coins and copper cash formerly minted in the provinces and now in circulation throughout the country. As the question of financial reform and a standard currency is one of the most important before us, we hereby command the Board of Revenue to take the rules and regulations which have been presented to us for approval, and send instructions without delay, to the Chihli, Kiangsu, Liupan, and Kwangtung provincial mints to coin silver currency at once in accordance therewith. This new silver currency shall in the future be accepted and used as legal tender in all transactions, governmental as well as private. Whatever other matters that may be required to be dealt with, that have not been touched upon by the memorialists are to be reported to us for approval by the said Board as occasion requires.—A. C. D. Mackay."

27th Nov.

In our Saturday's issue we recorded the gruesome discovery, by the police of the body of an Indian in a box floating near the beach at Lal-chik-ko. It was then believed that it was no case of shipwreck, but simply a means to get rid of a "corse cheaply." The post-mortem examination held the same day, however, revealed the presence of a bullet in the brain of the deceased, which was undoubtedly the cause of death. But so small was the cicatrice at the point of entry of the bullet, which entered

THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

BAZAR.

27th Nov.

On Saturday evening, in our issue of that date, we gave as full an account of the Bazaar under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League, as was possible up to the time of going to press, and the following additional details will, no doubt, be of interest to those concerned:

It was very regrettable that, just as the Bazaar was at its height, and every stall doing what the fair holders thereof generally described as "a roaring trade," the men should come down heavily, as it sent the purchasers scuttling away to the shelter of the tea and ice cream marques, leaving the half-dressed girls entirely deserted. But it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and what the fancy stalls lost, the tea and ice cream-sellers gained, for there was such a run on these refreshments that a special message was despatched to the city for a further supply of ice cream and cakes, the tea being kindly presented by H.E. the Governor. Luckily, for the sakes of the Bazaar, the shower, for it was but a shower, though a sharp one, did not last long, and then the business of the evening was resumed, and went merrily on until darkness setting in forced the affair to a conclusion. Just before the concert began the picnickers were inspected by Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, and the prizes, pretty pieces of bijouterie, awarded to Miss Lillie Biden and Miss Alice Riech. Good work was done also by Miss Gladys Hume, Miss Alice Riech, in disposing of those pretty articles for toilet use; Misses Gladys Hume, Lillie Riech, Belle Vanstone, and Norma Stone, who coined money by the sale of programmes for the concert and comedy, shortly to follow. The programmes for these performances were published on Saturday, and we have to add that both these attractions drew large audiences, and were very excellently gone through, as was marked by the delighted applause of the large audiences thereto. The greatest credit is due to Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, President, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Peter, and Mrs. Hastings for the indefatigable manner in which they strive in every way to make the Bazaar, both socially and financially, the pronounced success it proved, as well as to the girls, big and small, members of the League, for their very good work, both in making and selling the articles, in which their pretty wiles were

employed. The following was the programme of selections played by the popular Band of the Royal West Kents, under the able leadership of Bandmaster McElvey:

March.....	"Avalon".....	Volante
Overture.....	"Schubert".....	Supper
Waltz.....	"Vivace".....	Selection
Waltz.....	"The Pirates of Penzance".....	"Bullseye"
Waltz.....	"Stephane".....	Cubika
Divertissement.....	"Espagnol".....	Desire
Waltz.....	"The Toreador".....	Monkton
God save the King.		

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—The undersigned, being the committee of the Ministering Children's League, desire to convey through the medium of the Press their warmest thanks to the ladies who so kindly took charge of stalls and organised the concert and theatrical performances, as well as the following firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the bazaar, an account of which appeared in your issue of the 26th inst.

The Press, for advertising and printing, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Watson & Co., Watkins & Co., Powell & Co., Lane Crawford & Co., Chazalot & Co., the Cafe Weissman, the Mutual Stores, Messrs. A Chee, the R.E. Variety Club, for stage properties, and the Officers of the Royal West Kent Regt. for the use of Band.

The net results are \$869, which will be divided between the following charities:

- The Diocesan Girls' School, for the education and support of one destitute child for one year; the "Hildesheim" Mission Blind Asylum; Victoria Home, Kowloon; Miss Johnston; The French and Italian Convents.
- (Signed) Mildred Barnes-Lawrence.
- Alice H. Peter.
- Anna G. Swan.
- Eleanor F. Hastings.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1905.

TAOTAI WEN TSUNG-YAO

OF CANTON.

One of the ablest of the officials of Kwangtung and the most trusted by H. E. Vice-roy Tsien Chün-hsien is Taotai Wen Tsung-yao, Director of the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs and other important departments in that city. As soon as the news of the Lien-chou murders reached Vice-roy Tsien, His Excellency at once despatched Taotai Wen Tsung-yao to investigate matters, and the *N. C. D. News* understands that this was mainly through that gentleman's promptitude, knowledge of English and foreign affairs, generally, coupled with his unsparing tact, energy, and courtesy that the negotiations regarding the lamentable affair have so far been conducted without a hitch. Taotai Wen is Vice-roy's right-hand man and we are glad to learn that the former's influence with the latter has always been in the direction of right and justice. Mr. Wen Tsung-yao will be remembered by many of the foreign community of Shanghai as the able translator and interpreter of the Chinese Treaty Commissioners during the new Tariff negotiations in 1903 with Sir James Mackay.

JAPANESE SUBSIDIES

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SERVICES TO KOREA, CHINA AND SAGHALIEN.

Japanese papers report that the annual official subsidy to the amount of \$150,000, which is at present granted to shipping lines engaged in the Japanese coastal service, will in the future be diverted to vessels navigating between Japan, Korea and China. It is stated that the following new services and alterations in existing shipping routes are to be arranged:

1.—A regular service will be established between Japan and Tairen (Dairen).

2.—Additions will be made to the regular services between Japan and Shanghai.

3.—The service from Japan to Chinnanpo will be extended to Antung.

4.—The number of the Korean ports visited by Japanese services will be increased.

5.—The service to Hokkaido will be extended to Korsakoff, Saghalien.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE OUTBREAK AT VLADY-

THE DOLLAR'S VAGABODS.

EUROPEANS AND THEIR SALARIES.

28th Nov.

Apparently the sole topic of conversation at the present time among the "foreign" community—those who have come to Hongkong from England on sterling salaries—is the rate of exchange. Never was such anxiety displayed in the state of the money market, and if the dollar continues to rise and sterling value decrease some of those affected by the reduced number of dollars paid on account of their sterling salaries will become incapable financiers. The "European" employees of one prominent firm in Hongkong, after seriously considering the question, came to the conclusion that in view of the shrinkage in their salaries they should approach their directors with the object of having a fixed standard of payment. It is stated that the directors offered to pay them at the rate of one shilling and eleven pence per dollar, rise or fall. The "legation," however, have refused to accept this offer, and the matter stands where it did. Of course, while one has the utmost sympathy with the employment, it has to be borne in mind that the employment is being paid on a sterling basis reaped the benefit; now that the dollar is over 2½ and rapidly reaching 2½ the boot is on the other foot. Those who preferred a sterling salary when they were engaged could not have reckoned on the value of the dollar increasing. The position is clearly shown when it is stated that those who were engaged to a month were receiving not so long as \$100 a month no less than \$240; with the dollar at 2½ they will receive \$180, a reduction of \$55 a month. But that does not signify that their salary is any less than it was—the sovereign is still the same, but the value of the dollar has appreciated.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

28th Nov.

The Governor's Cup Competition for November was from the 500 yards range. Fourteen shots in two sets of 7 rounds each with a possible of

HONGKONG'S SHIPPING INTERESTS.

GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY APPOINTS GENERAL MANAGER.

26th Nov. Mr. J. S. van Buren, who is well known in Hongkong, having been connected with the shipping interests of the port for a considerable period, has been appointed general agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company with headquarters at Hongkong. Mr. van Buren was interviewed by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to-day on the subject, but, while declining to confirm the statement, he did not deny the fact. He remarked that he did not care to say anything on the matter until he had received his small which will arrive by the steamer *Delta*. There is no doubt, however, that the appointment has been made. The Seattle and San Francisco papers, which recognise the importance of the Great Northern's interests, declare the fact in the most definite terms, and cite as their authority the traffic manager of the steamship and railway lines controlled by the Great Northern Company.

In the past, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has represented the Great Northern Steamship Company and the Hill Railroads. The arrangement was that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should represent the Hill interests here while the latter acted as the N.Y.K.'s representative in America. It is stated, however, that this arrangement has not been quite so successful as would be desired. As an official of the Hill Companies has stated—"It has resulted in giving the Japanese line big cargoes on the voyage of their ships out of Seattle, but Hill representatives have felt that the Nippon Kaisha has or had the share of Oriental traffic, bound this way, to which it is entitled. This view has been strengthened by the fact that the Japanese boats have arrived fully loaded, while the Hill liners were only partially filled." The fact of the matter seems to be that the officials of the Great Northern Company recognise the necessity of having a special representative on the spot, if they are to make the giant liners *Minnesota* and *Dakota* pay their way. It is impossible that any company, no matter how influential, can effect the entrance of business when it is solely represented by another firm, and it is in recognition of that fact that Mr. van Buren has been appointed general manager at this port. The agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha expires on the 1st of July, but the probability is that Mr. van Buren will take up his duties at once. Six months' notice of the severance of the agreement has to be given, so we may take it that the notice will be presented on the 1st of January. There is, however, the suggestion, that the Great Northern will not only establish themselves in Hongkong with a general manager in charge but will also continue the agreement whereby an interchange of traffic is assured. The actual conditions will not be known, however, until the arrival of the *Dakota*.

The *Minnesota*, which arrived at Seattle on the 19th ult., had only 7,000 tons cargo, a small amount for a vessel which is capable of accommodating 20,000 tons.

Mr. J. S. van Buren is a grandson of a former President of the United States. For some time he was engaged with the China Commercial Steamship Company, but resigned that appointment in June last. He is *persona grata* with commercial firms in Hongkong, and his appointment by the Great Northern Company is undoubtedly calculated to forward their interests in the Orient.

THE RACES.

GRIFFINS COMING FROM THE NORTH.

26th Nov. Some apprehension has been felt in Hongkong that there was a danger of the races being allowed to lapse on account of the paucity of griffins. Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, has dispelled that illusion by a statement which he made to-day to one of the representatives of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The griffins, he said in effect, will be here, and the races will take place in February. At this time of the year it is usual for ponies to be exercising in training for the races, but up to the present time there is a notable lack of fresh blood there. The race-course has usually been thrown open to the training squad on the 1st of December, but as there is nothing in the way of ponies in Hongkong at present there is no suggestion that the morning canters and coffee should be for the mares. Asked regarding the prospects of the forthcoming races, Mr. Hough remarked—"There will be a large number of griffins at the races, so there need be no apprehension on that point."

"When are they expected in Hongkong?"

"I don't know."

And Mr. Hough, although confident that there would be a first-class race meeting, was disinclined, and reiterated his disinclination, to state when the griffins might be expected to arrive at Hongkong. It had been rumoured that telegrams had been sent to Australia for ponies, but Mr. Hough repudiated that idea.

"All I can say just now," he remarked, "is that the races will take place as usual, and that there will be no disappointment. When the griffins will come from the North, I don't know, but they will be here all right."

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

26th Nov. Before the Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate, this morning, Lance Sergeant Boole charged Leung Pak, master of a steam launch *Yuen King*, with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road as laid down by His Majesty's Orders in Council, in Victoria Harbour, on the 27th inst.

L. S. Boole said that at 7 p.m. on the 27th inst. he was on duty in No. 1 Police launch, and the *Yuen King* was coming towards Yau-tai from Hongkong in such a manner that had one or other launch given way there would have been a collision. The launch was at witness' port side, showing a green light. Witness blew one blast on his whistle, but the *Yuen King* took no notice of it. Witness then blew another blast, and the launch replied by blowing two blasts, but did not alter her course. Witness kept on, altering her course to starboard, and eventually the *Yuen King* was obliged to go astern, witness passing close ahead of her. Witness was obliged to go out of his course, when he should not have had to alter it. He then went alongside to starboard, intending to go under his stern. He had to go astern with his engines. He blew two blasts to call attention to a Chinese cargo-boat to get ready for him, as he was going alongside of her. Witness showed position of launches by use of models.

"His Worship: For not observing the rule of the road and using his whistle for an unlawful purpose, defendant was fined \$10."

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL.

26th Nov. The much looked-forward-to organ recital, which had to be postponed from last Tuesday owing to uncontrollable circumstances, was duly held at the Cathedral last evening before a very full congregation, who appeared manifestly to enjoy and appreciate the musical treat prepared for them by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., who punctually at the hour notified, commenced the recital with the playing of Bach's *Passacaglia*, which was followed by Elgar's beautiful *Dream of Gerontius*, which, as another place, would undoubtedly have commanded a prompt repetition. It is a grand and moving piece, and was executed with the full-toned tone and expression, the player's interpretation showing out clearly the full "force and beauty" of the selection. Mendelssohn's *O, come, everyone that thirsteth*, graced as a quartette, was sung with very pleasing expression and delicacy by Mrs. Edwards, Mr. G. H. Edwards, and Mr. A. E. Falke, whose voices blended perfectly, their execution showing tasteful thought and careful study of the practices. The organ then rolled out in the measure conveyed in Smart's *Chorale*, and that ever grand *Pastoral Symphony* (Finale) by Tchaikovsky, after which Mr. Denman Fuller's own composition, *Canson*, came as somewhat of a revelation of the organist's gift of musical inspiration. The octette, touchingly sung by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dealy, Mrs. Kaw, Mrs. Perkins, Col. Scott, T. Bullock, (who at the last moment kindly took the place of Mr. A. S. Kempthorne, unavoidably absent), Mr. G. H. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Palme, and Mr. A. G. Roberts was a beautiful *chorale*, and showed the great power of the singers, in the rise and fall and general flexibility in the admirable blending of the voices. This selection was Mendelssohn's *For He shall give His Angels*, and was rendered in a manner worthy of the great *maestro*, and one could have wished to hear more of it.

B. Harwood's *Dithyramb*, during the playing of which a collection was made on behalf of S. John's Cathedral Organ Fund, closed the Recital, and the pronunciation of the final Benediction terminated the proceedings. Now that Mr. Denman Fuller has had an object lesson or two, as to the full application of the general public of his efforts in organising and conducting these recitals to a delightful and successful conclusion, it is surely not too much to hope that the coming cold season may be marked by several more.

CANARY BIRDS.

TEA AND SILK EXPORTS.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th November. The market in London for tea is exceptionally favourable at the present time. The latest advices from England state that all the tea procurable should be shipped without delay. A London telegram called for "the last pound available on our market." By the *Postman* which left to-day, about 550 boxes of tea were shipped.

The seventh crop of silk is now in the market. One effect of the high rate of exchange has been to reduce the price of silk. The last crop sold at \$98 per picul, but the present crop is quoted at \$850. The quality is the same, but the appreciation of the dollar has lessened the proportionate amount payable for the silk. The crop is described as being very satisfactory.

Chok Sui Cheung, the alleged murderer of Professor Sake is still in prison, pending orders. It seems that the matter has been referred to the authorities at Nagasaki, by the Japanese Consul at Hongkong, and when instructions are received the criminal will be dealt with.

THE MANCHURIA NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FLOOD OF GOLD.

The flood of gold, which began to rise about 1888 as a result of the Transvaal discoveries a few years before, and was swelled in the course of the next decade by the Klondike output, the Colorado contribution and the increased production in Australia, is a vastly significant fact. After something like fifteen years of an almost stationary annual product of about \$100,000,000 an upward movement began about the year mentioned and suffered no important interruption save during the South African War. By 1894 the annual output of the world was \$180,000,000, whereas a decade before it was \$100,000,000. The figures for last year are given as \$347,000,000, an increase for the ten-year period of about 92 per cent. Not long ago the Economic Review expressed some confidence that for 1905 the production would reach \$400,000,000. Apparently that was a too sanguine estimate, yet another year in all probability will see the output at that huge total—four times that of 1884.

As Mr. Vanderlip reckons, on the basis of his annual production in fourteen years an amount will have been mined equal to the world's monetary stock of gold at present. But it certainly is conceivable that, despite any increase from the smaller increase last year than for 1903, the engineering and financial skill now directed to gold mining will yield returns which during the next dozen years will average more than \$400,000,000. Under better conditions for exploitation the output of Siberia and the South American countries may be expected to make a considerable gain. Without looking to the salt sea for any assistance in heaping up the golden pile, and without ignoring the certainty that the movement will one day lag, we must accustom ourselves to a situation in many ways similar to that following the California and Australian discoveries.

We may safely assume that the quantity of money contains an element of truth, and that the increased output of gold has stimulated prices in nearly every direction. There was something of a consensus of economists' opinion that the discoveries of the middle of the nineteenth century brought up commodity prices about 20 per cent. It is at least an interesting coincidence that the advance in prices in the United States from 1897 to 1903, which is given by the Federal Labour Bureau from an index number of 89.7 to one of 114.6, should have occurred while gold production was making its most rapid strides. The gold output has been—but one of the factors in the situation, but clearly it has contributed powerfully to the prosperity of the world, and particularly to that of the United States, during the past decade. The assertion of Mr. Vanderlip that it lessened the strain of the reaction of three years ago, and that it enabled the world to witness the Russo-Japanese War without suffering financial or commercial difficulty, is reasonable. —Boston Transcript.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Peking, Nov. 22nd. The demands of Japan, as presented by Baron Komura, being regarded by China as extravagant, the second conference, which was to take place to-day was postponed, as the Chinese Plenipotentiaries require an extension of time for the deliberation of their reply.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

The five Commissioners, who were to be granted Imperial audience on the 11th and to depart from the Capital on the 12th inst., as reported in our columns, decided to postpone their departure on account of the arrival of Baron Komura and his Mission. After the first conference, when the Japanese Plenipotentiaries handed over their proposals, consisting of sixteen articles, Prince Ching was astounded by their extravagant demands, which would practically transform Manchuria into Japanese territory, and he found it necessary to detail the Five Commissioners that he might enjoy the benefit of their advice. H. E. Tuan Fang has been almost daily consulted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. It is believed that, as soon as the second conference takes place, the Commissioners will start on their tour.

It is also reported that the Japanese are sending Marquis Ito to Peking, the Chinese Government, professedly to conclude the Chang Chih-tung and Chou-Yen in this list of Chinese Plenipotentiaries, while H. E. Tuan Fang will be appointed as Associate Commissioner in the negotiations with Japan. This report is true. The second departure of the High Commissioners for the 12th inst. will be definitely postponed.—*Shanghai Times*.

BURGLARY IN HONGKONG.

BLOCKING LIQUORS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

27th Nov. A daring burglary has been committed at the premises occupied by Messrs. Gregor & Co., wine merchants, Queen's Road, and several dozen bottles of wine, spirits and beer with boxes of cigar have been carried away. When the warehouse was closed on Saturday afternoon, the usual precautions against thieves were taken, but this morning it was discovered that the door at the rear of the building had been forcibly burst open, and a large quantity of goods, estimated at between \$300 and \$400 in value, had been abstracted and successfully removed. Messrs. Gregor & Co.'s premises have an exit at the rear of the building leading into a *cold store*, so that any thieves bent on removing goods would of necessity have to carry their spoils into Queen's Road. It is therefore believed that the burglary was committed on Saturday afternoon, because the actions of a gang of thieves later in the day or on Sunday would inevitably have attracted the attention of the police stationed in Queen's Road. The curious part of the thing is that nobody seems to have seen the burglars, at work. Messrs. Gregor & Co. have "no watchmen" a fact which was probably well known to the burglars. They seem to have gone there with some carpenter's tools—which were found later—and boldly unscrewed the iron bolts of the rear entrance. Then they entered and carried off the loot. Apparently they got away with 20 or 30 bottles of whisky, 20 bottles of champagne, a dozen bottles of liqueurs, some bottles of beer, and several boxes of cigars. Unlike the majority of rascals who happen upon wines and spirits in the course of their nefarious practices, they did not attempt to consume any drink on the premises. They were too wise for that; they determined to wait until they had reached a haven where they would not be disturbed. It is evident that they were a determined band—for it is inconceivable that the burglary was the handiwork of one man. After opening the back entrance to the warehouse, they must have had coolies in attendance to carry away the five or six dozen quarts of liquor. Then they quietly hid their tools in a hole near the entrance. They had not completed their work—at least that is the suggestion; they intended to return for another haul, but they were frustrated in their object. Probably some watchman was giving a careless glance at the store, or there was a policeman in the vicinity. At any rate, the burglars decided to leave their tools behind them rather than run the risk of detection. Of course it is just possible that when they got the first load to a place of safety they "broached the admiral" and found it impossible to return. At any rate it is certain that some parties in Hongkong—whenever they may be—had a glorious time between Saturday and Monday. It has been suggested that some people have been making preparations for the Chinese New Year; if so they have stocked enough liquor to last them well over the joyous period. And they have proved that they have a pretty taste in alcoholic drinks. They probably took the beer as a sort of "sau shu" for the coolies, but the liqueurs were intended for themselves, while the champagne was served up to their female relatives. It does not appear that they interfered with anything except the bottles of wine and spirits, and as a matter of fact the burglary was evidently the result of a well-thought-out scheme. All the usual assistants and coolies were on duty to-day and none knew anything about the burglary. The matter is in the hands of the police, who will no doubt catch the thieves before they have had time to dispose of all the liquor they managed to secure.

SIR JOHN SEE IN JAPAN.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Sir John See and the Misses See arrived this morning from the E. & A. S. *Asahi* on their return to Australia from Japan. The *Japan Mail* makes the following reference to a reported contest which appears to have arisen in connection with the visit to Tokyo of Sir John See, the distinguished Australian Envoy.

From the columns of the *Japan Shimbun* we gather that publicity has been given to an unfortunate misunderstanding which remains to this day inexplicable and which seems to have caused some umbrage to Sir John See, though where he say that the cause of offence is a supposed act of rudeness on the part of the Japanese. It will be at once understood that a misconception must be responsible, for in all their intercourse with foreigners the record of the Japanese has been distinguished by perfect courtesy. This *Asahi* does not comment on the incident. It merely prints two statements, one attributed to Sir John See, the other to Mr. Kondo Rempe, president of the Nippon Kaisha. Sir John See says that at the reception in the Foreign Office on the 3rd of November he was introduced to Admiral Kamimura by Mr. Kondo, whereupon the latter, after the usual greetings, stated that the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were about to give a banquet to Admiral Togo and his brother Admirals in the Imperial Hotel on the following day, and that they desired the pleasure of Sir John See's presence, promising to place him in the seat of honour on Mr. Kondo's right hand. Sir John gladly accepted, and was therefore seated on the right when he subsequently had offended when he subsequently had been seated on the left. It is evident that the *Asahi* does not comment on the fact that Sir John had been seated on the right when he had been seated on the left. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Nagiwa, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubu, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maeda, who acted as interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate that the Korean Government would be unable to come to an agreement with the Japanese. The *Asahi* states that the foreign Ministers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean authorities.—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SCENE AT THE CITY HALL.

WHAT SCOTSMEN CAN DO.

30th Nov.

St. Andrew's Day is one of the events of the year from the Scotsman's point of view, and he is the last individual in the world to hide his knowledge on that or any kindred subject. The patron Saint of Scotland represents a vast amount of chivalry, valour and chivalry embellish the surrounding walls, while flowers are everywhere in evidence, fastening the windows and adorning the walls.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

The artists who decorated the buildings, reserved their strength for the St. Andrew's Hall, and here they accomplished a *tour de force*. It is an excellent piece of work. It should be stated that both the St. Andrew's Hall and the St. George's Hall will be used as the ballroom, and both are highly decorated, but St. Andrew's Hall carries the palm. Long festoons of electric lights radiate from the walls to the ceiling, the lights being arranged along lines of fancy decorations. At one end of the hall, the pearls in the entrance of the St. Andrew's Society are worked out in mosaic, covering the greater part of the wall, while the National Flag of Scotland, the lion rampant, is displayed to full advantage. On the opposite wall, facing the door, are a group of pictures which were drawn in crayon by Mr. George Duncan of the Kowloon docks. One is Queen Mary who is on the top; at each side are pictures of Burns and Sir Walter Scott, the bard of Bonnie Scotland; and below the scene, John Knox views the scene. An appropriate quotation appears under each picture. "Under that of Burns there are the words—"There was a lad was born in Kyle"; Sir Walter Scott cry out in the words of his own poem, "Breathe there, the man with soul so dead"; John Knox is decorated with the sentence—"Her prentice han' I'c tried on man," and the conclusion of the sentence forms a fitting note to Queen Mary's portrait—"And then she made the lasses, O!" Around the portraits there is an abundance of flowers and altogether it was a capital idea well-carried out. Mr. George Duncan may be congratulated on his skill in so faithfully portraying the features of four well-known characters in Scottish history. The side walls carry bannisters and the shields of the clans. There are about 300 electric lights in the ballroom so that the illumination should prove all that could be desired when the first dance begins. The band of the "Queen's Own" will be accommodated with seats which run through the passage leading from St. Andrew's Hall to St. George's Hall, and their quarters are partitioned off by a sort of counter, so that no rowdy dancer may enter into a bandsman when whirling through the Caledonians.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

St. George's Hall the portrait of Queen Victoria is framed in a floral design, with the folds of the Royal Standard artistically interwoven. The British ensign also finds a place there, while around the walls is a variety of shields bearing the names of the chief Scottish clans. A very happy idea is carried out in St. George's Hall and other parts of the building. Every here and there against the wall is what looks like a window flower-box; each of these boxes bears a name of a seaport in Scotland. The idea is that there will be so great a crush that a partner might wander disconsolately all over the place looking for his other half unless some arrangement was made to meet in a certain place. By this system of floral designs, a gentleman may say to a lady "I will meet you at Aberdeen" or "Be at Greenock at 10.30." It is even possible to make a game out of the arrangement, but the festive company will be hilarious enough without playing games. As in St. Andrew's Hall there is an abundance of electric lamps.

Nothing very striking appears in the reception room. The Royal Arms of Scotland are emblazoned on the wall; there is the usual display of flowers and greenery, while seats are comfortably ranged round the room.

AN ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

In the old Chamber of Commerce room, there is a unique example of electric light work, the specimen having been sent to Hongkong by the General Electric Company of London. Over the mantle, there is what at first sight appears to be a cluster of lilies, but on examination it is discovered that the lilies are the lighted soft colours of the stand will appear and the effect should prove exceedingly beautiful. In the centre of the room there is a round settee, the centre being utilised as a garden. Again the lilies are to be seen, cunningly hidden among a mass of greenery and foliage. It is a pretty idea admirably worked out.

The buffet is in its usual place. The veranda is laid out with seats, and there are a few Cupid's Corners for those who combine pleasure with amusement. It is hinted that the lights will be low, but we would advise those who wish to patronise the shady nooks to "get there first" for they are few in number and there will probably be a scramble for them.

READY FOR THE HAGGIS.

Seldom has the theatre looked so well as it does to-day. It will be utilised as the supper-room, and it has been most beautifully decorated for that function. The stage is set as a garden scene, immediately in the centre there is a huge picture of Scotland's patron saint, St. Andrew, which also has been repainted by Mr. George Duncan, of Kowloon. There is a semi-circular table on the stage at which the President of the Society, the Committee, and the distinguished guests will sit. It is to this table that the piper and kilted Scots will march with the haggis and the whisky. The haggis is opened and the Highlanders who have brought the "sonnie face" will be regaled with a glass of whisky which they must drink neat. Not a very hard task to set a Scotsman, whose dally cry is—"Dinna droon the miller." But it was amusing to-day to hear a prospective candidate for the honour of bringing in the haggis or the quinch of whisky earnestly telling a Committee-man: "Noo, see that ye get a mild whisky; I nearly burned the skin off my throat last year. Ye ha' to drink it off at once, so get it mild." The other plaintively asked: "Whaur am I ha' to get it frae?" They left the City Hall together, discussing the point, which seemed to be the only point in which they were wholly interested and absorbed. But it is only an instance showing how anxious, and methodical the Scots are when John Barleycorn is in question. The guests will sit at tables for four or six placed in the dress circle. Around the walls there is the familiar inscription: "A man's a man for that."

The entrance to the City Hall is a striking mass of colour and flashing lights. There is a beautiful design worked out with flowers and greenery, overhanging the foot of the staircase and grouped around it. It are clusters of palms, ferns, and lilies. The staircase is carpeted with flowers and pot plants. No less than 800 pot plants have been obtained from the Botanical and Forestry Department to brighten the scene, while there is a wealth of cut plants and flowers to garland the halls and festoon the building. The staircase is there, for more like a garden pathway than anything else and give a fitting passage to the upper part of the building. Even the balustrades are covered with flowers, while the walls are hidden beneath a profusion of greenery, suggestive of an ivy-covered dwelling.

OLD SCOTTISH EMBLEM.

Right in front of the staircase, transfixing the eye of the visitor, is a huge thistle designed in electric lights. The thistle is carried out in green lights, the leaves are also in green, but the crest of the thistle is in red, with white effects. When the numerous lights are lit, this emblem of Scotland should produce a most striking appearance. The thistle stands in front of the centre window which lights up the staircase. At the windows on each side is the St. Andrew's Cross, the form of a tapestry. Two heraldic lions, lent by the Ordnance Department, guard the thistle complete the picture. The lions are at the landing. Of course, lions are shields bearing the emblem of the St. Andrew's Cross, while pikes and halberds are artistically dressed below.

FUN AT THE FAIR.

A NOTABLE FUNCTION.

The class mustered last night in grand array at the City Hall, and it almost seemed as if Hongkong belonged to the Scots. The St. Andrew's Hall has gained somewhat of a reputation and last night it exceeded all expectations, even those of the secretary, Mr. W. Armstrong, who had predicted that it would be a great success. His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived at the City Hall early, and dancing was commenced immediately. The ballroom, which was St. Andrew's and St. George's Halls conjoined, proved, as it always does on such occasions, inadequate for the dancers. Somehow or another people bore with the crush and enjoyed themselves immensely. It was a curious fact that although St. Andrew's Hall was by far the better decorated dancer seemed to prefer St. George's Hall, and while the former was, towards morning, sometimes half empty, the latter was invariably crowded. There was no doubt as to the brilliancy of the scene. The glare of the light threw into relief the decorations, but the best decoration of all was that pawky, hard, troublesome accent of the Scotch people there. It pervaded the place. People who had never heard the "real thing" in their lives before were speaking Scotch with a fluency and vim that would have charmed the heart of a "Glesca Keelie." A Japanese gentleman who had been at the Mikado Ball remarked that he had at last discovered how it was possible to be uproarious without making disturbance—it was only necessary to be a Scotsman and attend a St. Andrew's Ball. The utmost praise has to be given to the members of the Committee; they worked early and late; indeed, some of the gentlemen worked as they never did before and the result was that everything went off without a hitch. One of the features of the ball was the extraordinary variety of the dresses worn. There were officers in all manner of vesture, from the clean-cut Naval men to the latest recruit who sported crimson trews; kilted Highlanders, who kicked up their heels and enjoyed the freedom of the heath once again; plain ordinary men in plain ordinary evening dress, and a sprinkling of our gallant Volunteers.

The President of the St. Andrew's Society, the Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, who has won golden opinions by his *camaraderie* and excellent management, received His Excellency the Governor, who had not dared to sport a spron, and without further delay the dancing began.

The first dance on the programme was a set of lancers. The following is the official "set":

H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Gershon Stewart; Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart and Mrs. Villiers Hatton; Colonel C. H. Darling and Lady Piggott; Commodore H. P. Williams and Mrs. H. P. Williams; Sir Francis Piggott and Mrs. A. Crickshank; Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. David Wood; Dr. A. Ronie and Mrs. W. Chatham.

It was a most sedate affair, but the exuberant spirits of the Scots' sons became evident, and the ballroom resounded with the "heuchs" of the lusty Northmen. His Excellency the Governor has a happy knack of enjoying himself and still being the Governor—witness the way the quinch of whisky went down after the Haggis appeared—and that good spirit seemed to permeate the function. Always droll and humorous, Sir Henry Berkeley excelled himself, and, as he said himself, it was very doubtful whether he was not a joker Scot. The grand Regency manner with which he lowered the benker captivated the hearts of the ladies and brought a smile to the face of those who looked on. A very sensible plan had been adopted by the Committee of having the sipping and drinking rooms separate. Upstairs there was the buffet where champagne cup and kindred drinks were dispensed, but downstairs there was Auchternuchy. Nobody seemed to need direction to Auchternuchy. They looked at the sign on the door—it was the library—whispered "good old Auchternuchy," as if it were a charm and made bee-line for the sanctified precincts.

It has been said that there are few dancing men nowadays. Last night the better part of the gathering was non-dancing people. There was such a crowd in the ballroom that those who went through the giddy whirl knocked, rattled, kicked, shoved, shook, squirmed, rumbled and hit everybody in sight. Still as everybody was in the best of humour and there was no after-thoughts people who, at ordinary times, would stand as a sort of dragon at the gate, actually laughed at the mishaps of the dance and shovved back with a vehemence which was almost praiseworthy. One thing must be allowed if the Scots are slow and dour in ordinary life they certainly know how to make a half-gal. Men who were never known to make a joke began to tell stories last night which set the room into convulsions; people who have the highest sense of their dignity when parading Queen's Road, laughed and chuckled and disported themselves in a way that would have ruined their chances for ever more had it been anywhere but a Scotch ballroom. The manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank confessed that although he had never really understood what was below that plugh and apparent moroseness until now. He was not appalled.

Towards midnight, there was a silent assembling at the foot of the stairway. Two lines were formed, and then the soul-stirring screech of the pipes was heard. Say what you will there is something in the Scottish bagpipes which belongs to the elfs, just in the same way that the conjurer says: "Now you see it and now you don't." Preceded by a piper playing the "Barren Rocks of Aden," His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Gershon Stewart walked to the supper-room in the theatre. The officials of St. Andrew's Society and a few of the guests followed. The majority sipped either in what is usually known as the stalls or the dress circle. About the middle of the proceedings there was an "awful pause." The piper began turning up his instrument. Two Highlanders, Mr. James Walker and Mr. G. L. Duncan, attired in the tartan of their clans, with sporrans, kilts and plaiders all complete, marched up, and the pipes, the great and only glorious Haggis was escorted in the President's table.

Fitting honour was done to its "sonnie face." Mr. Gershon Stewart made the slice. His Excellency helped his partner and the Haggis disappeared under the inroads which were made upon it. Meanwhile the piper was chanting the Lochaber of the Haggis, just as it is done to-day in many Scotch homes, and the servitors who presented the Haggis with its concomitant the "whisky" were quaffing from the quinch. (It is difficult to pronounce that word and it is difficult to understand which holds whisky is a quinch—at any rate, that seemed to be the view of the Scots, who, having coined the word, should know. It may be stated here that the word is not known in Scotland, or, if known, disavowed.) The way that His Excellency and Sir Henry Berkeley "took it neat" was a study. His Excellency took it away hastily; Sir Henry, with that genial smile which his condemned half the criminals in town to their doom, leisurely enjoyed the fragrance of the beaker and set it down with a

finality which showed that it was a case of "abandon all hope" for those who might come after.

The President's table was composed as follows:

His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Mrs. W. C. Bonner, Mrs. T. V. Cochran, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. J. C. Peter, Mr. J. C. Peter, Mr. W. A. Crickshank, Mr. David Wood, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. W. Ramsey, Mr. F. E. Kent and Mr. W. Crickshank.

After the Haggis had appeared, and disappeared, the President, the Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, submitted the telegram which had been received from kindred societies abroad. Will it be believed that not one was received from the Old Country? The Hongkong Society send their best greetings to brother Scots.

"GERSHON STEWART, ARMSTRONG, secretary."

The following are replies which were read to the Scots last night:

Shanghai, 9.30 p.m.

For President and Andrew Society.

Chief Mackay and brother Scots send hearty greetings.

LINDSAY, secretary.

For St. Andrew's Society.

Brother Scots send fraternal greetings.

Chief MACLEOD.

Wei-hai-wei.

Brother Scots send hearty greetings.

STEWART LOCKHART, President.

Singapore.

President, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

Who are you the noo? Piper.

ST. CLAIR.

Yokohama, 9.40 a.m.

President, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

Yokohama Scots greet brother Scots.

MCCLURE, Chief.

Tientsin, 1.30 p.m.

President, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

Brother Scots at Tientsin send hearty greetings.

MACKAY, President.

Foochow, 7.35 p.m.

Foochow Scots heartily reciprocate. Wish you merry St. Andrew's night.

BALLOCH.

Swatow, 2.35 p.m.

Stewart, President, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong.

Heartly greetings from Swatow Scots.

RICHARDSON, FORBES, CURRIE, YOUNG.

AMoy, 1.26 p.m.

Amoy Scots send greetings brother Scots, Hongkong.

MARSHALL.

At the end of the supper a large number of the guests left, including most of the ladies; for by this time it was well on the "wee sma' onds." The function ended at an hour which must be called late in the morning, one of the most successful that has been held in Hongkong.

It is reported that over 1,100 people will be present.

DANCE PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of dances, the music being played by the Band of the West Kents under the baton of Mr. McElvey:

PROGRAMME.

1—Lancers The Condorians

2—Waltz Blue Danube

3—Caledonians Scotch Air

4—Waltz Sophie D'Avril

5—Eightsome Reel .. Delving the Tailors & Fairy Dance

6—Two-step Whistling Rufus

7—Caledonians Scotch Airs

8—Strathspey & Reel ... Marquie O'Huntly

9—Waltz Amourous

10—Two-step Mosquito Parade

11—Waltz Mandalay

12—Two-step Hawaian

13—Eightsome Reel ... Mrs. McLeod & The High Road to Linton

14—Polka Mein Roschen

15—Strathspey & Reel ... Maggie Cameron

16—Highland Schottische.... There's nae luck about the house

17—Waltz The Choristers

18—Caledonians Scotch Air

19—Eightsome Reel .. Speed the plough and The Wind that shakes the barley

20—Waltz Eton Boating Song

21—Two-step Blaze Away

22—Waltz & Galop Espana & John Peel

The menu is as follows:

THE MENU.

"Some ha' meat and canna eat."

"And some wad eat that want it."

"But we ha' meat and we can eat."

"And see the Lord be thanked!"

Mr. Hayes: Isn't a little business better than a big credit business? One customer who pays better than a lot who don't?

One must be a business man to understand these things. (Laughter.)

The examination was adjourned for one week.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Mr. R. D. Hickie, late manager of the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., sued that firm for the recovery of \$31,31, being as \$821 salary for three months, in lieu of notice of dismissal, and as to \$6,31 arrears of salary for the month of October.

Mr. C. F. Dixon of 'Miles' office, Hastings' office, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defendant. His Honour directed pleadings, and adjourned the case for a week.

THE INTERNATIONAL WALK.

AT SHANGHAI.

VICTORY OF THE FRENCH TEAM.

We reproduce from the columns of the *N. C. D. News*, of the 27th ult., the report of the international walking competition held at Shanghai last week; it is as follows:—

Vives la France! After gaining what many people considered a moral victory in the first international walk, held at Shanghai, the Frenchmen yesterday, at the second contest, triumphed unmistakably, their principal champion (Mr. Margets) passing the winning post nearly five minutes ahead of the nearest competitor and the whole of the team of four being placed within the first eleven-men home. The English-four, handicapped through one of the team starting somewhat out of condition, made a game struggle for second place and had three men in the first ten. Against these performances the other teams were considerably outclassed, but individual Irishmen and Scotsmen were well up in the finish.

The walk, an international competition, has been taken far more seriously this year than last; the training all round has been much keener, and, although the walkers themselves have for obvious reasons kept their training now-a-days much to themselves as possible, the interest of the public was worked up to the highest pitch. At the starting point near the Loonfei bridge yesterday morning a very large crowd assembled; at every corner painted out in the distant parts beyond Jessfield and Nicewell, there were interlocked knots of spectators, while the crowd at the finish was so great that the rails on both sides of the grass course, in front of the Race Club's enclosure, were doubly and trebly lined, the Grand Stand was thick with spectators, and, excellent as the arrangements were for viewing the finish, late comers had to scramble for places. Many enthusiasts followed the competitors from point to point, some in motor, others driving, many on horse or pony back, a few on foot, and the great majority on cycles. The roads paralleled with the route, or cutting off corners, were gay with excited traffic; the whole of the Shanghai world seemed in fact to be out of doors, enjoying a glorious morning and the exhilaration of the time. For the most part spectators showed a sportsmanlike carelessness in keeping the course clear, but there were offenders, noticeably at the turning from Jessfield Road into Nicewell Road, where one walker was almost tripped over by a cyclist, and a resolute pony was tripped out to buck among the walkers—not-nearly-old-fatal dam up to the French team. The motors were less obtrusive this year, and the help indirectly accorded to the walkers by some of them was much appreciated, but one which tore along the Brenan and Rubicon roads throwing up clouds of dust and sand, the competitors had not the most complimentary remarks to make.

Ten national teams were entered, representing respectively: Swiss, Portuguese, Austro-Hungarian, Irish, Dutch, German, English, Norwegian, French, and Scotch. There were no Danish or Japanese teams this year, and other notable absences were the Americans and British Colonials. Eight men entered for individual prizes only, but the only one to make any showing was Mr. Marthoud, who came in twelfth. Twenty-three reserve men had been entered of them Mr. O. Bremer for the Germans was called upon to walk in place of Mr. R. Sander. Mr. R. McCrae was substituted for Mr. J. Higgins in the Irish four, the latter being in hospital and Mr. Stuenge represented Mr. Arnold of the Swiss team.

Punctually at 8 a.m. the word "go" was given. Mr. Bremer (German) set the pace with Mr. Margets in hot pursuit, Mr. Gerard (English) next, and Mr. Ulrichs (another German) fourth. The "field" soon straggled, Dr. Patrick (Scotch) bringing up the rear. Before Carter Road corner was reached Mr. Margets, moving at a tremendous pace, had shot into first place and established a long lead. It has to be noted, however, that his style of walking caused him to be once stopped and penalised. Mr. Gerard had taken second position a Scotman (Mr. Cameron) was well up for third. Mr. Chr. Smith (Norwegian) fourth. It appeared to be Mr. Margets' endeavour to break the courage of his rivals, for he covered the first mile in the very fast time of 8 min. 40 sec., and carried the tricolour gaily past St. George's Farin and into Jessfield Road at a great swing. Twenty-eight minutes after the start he rounded the corner into Nicewell Road, about a yard or two behind. Mr. Gerard was still second, and Mr. Cameron, of the Scotch team, remained third. Mr. Loewhaug (Norwegian) was fourth, Mr. Servan (French) fifth, Mr. Young (Irish) walking very comfortably indeed, sixth, and the three remaining Englishmen (Messrs. Sayer, Spark, and Bowerman) going well together and abreast, next. Mr. Graham (Scotch) followed alone; then in a group came Messrs. Kingston (Irish), Chapeaux (French), C. Collie (Portuguese) and Blum, the fourth Frenchman. The next in order were: Messrs. Scherer (the first German) and Collignon (the first Dutch) together; Almeida (individual), M. Collaco (Portuguese); Sauballe and Marthoud (both individual); Kellhoff (German), Guedes (individual); Anderson (Scotch), Pfenniger (the first Swiss), Bremer (German), Scotch and Jorge (individual); and Wilder (Swiss). Mr. Van Beusechem (Dutch) whose style had early shown a tendency to a trot, came last, rounding eight minutes after the leader. Mr. Chr. Smith had been seized with stitch soon after the start and had already dropped far back. A little further on he and his colleague (Mr. Eck) fell out of the race altogether.

At the Brenan Road corner pacemakers were allowed to join the competitors to help them over the rough and dusty three and a half miles stretch to the Rubicon Road corner, and from there on to the Say Zoung stables. There was no lack of volunteers for the task at all events for the principal teams. Over the harder going there were several changes. In the order, and Mr. Margets' lead was very considerably reduced, still the better surface of Hung-jao Road was reached. Then he spurted again to such speed that he arrived at the junction of Hung-jao and Nicewell Roads at 10.30 a.m., five minutes ahead of Mr. Gerard, who had an equal ad-

vantage of the next men, Messrs. Bowerman and Chapeaux. There were thus two French and two English in the first four. Mr. Young (10.16) was going back to sixth. Mr. Loewhaug (10.16) was going back to sixth. Mr. Blum had passed his colleague and eight others besides, coming up to seventh place, and with Mr. Servan's hand as ninth man the French chances looked very rosy. Mr. Spark was, however, just ahead of Mr. Servan, and Mr. Sayer (eleventh) attended by Mr. King'son (twelfth) was going well. The tenth man was Mr. Cameron. At a point about half way in the course Mr. W. H. Jackson was to be found with a welcome supply of refreshment, of which competitors and pacemakers alike had the benefit.

With the return to hard roads yesterday made his effort and by the time the Route Pichon and the Avenue Potier had been traversed, he had made up a minute and a half. The balance in Mr. Margets' favour enabled him, however, to be well out of sight down the Avenue Paul Brunat before the Englishman turned the corner. A minute later Messrs. Bowerman and Chapeaux, still in company, and Mr. Young a minute later had his own at fifth; Mr. Servan had gone up again to sixth and had Mr. Sayer hanging on his heels; Mr. King'son was eighth, Mr. Loewhaug ninth, Mr. Blum tenth, Mr. Spark (evidently in distress) eleventh, and Mr. Anderson twelfth.

The son of Sir John Wilson, who at one time commanded the forces in Ceylon, he seemed to have the world at his feet. But his brilliant career was cut short by the disclosure of a dark secret.

Rich, handsome, and a favourite, he was educated at Cambridge, became a captain in the Guards, and travelled across the world.

He was in the best Society, and in his young days often visited Buckingham Palace. In fact, an oil-painting of a dog which Queen Victoria gave him long hung in the dining room at his Alexandra Gardens House in Foleshill.

With the death of his father came the disclosure which altered his whole life. He learnt for the first time that he was illegitimate, and that the beautiful woman who lived with his father, and whom he had always known as his aunt, was his mother.

The news was a terrible blow, and the favourite of royalty and society cut himself off from everybody and sought solace in seclusion.

He threw up his commission in the Guards and, attended only by a few servants, went to live on a small estate at Brentwood, which, with a huge fortune in consols and property, had been left to him by his father. But he made no attempt to keep the place in order; horses and other animals roamed about at will, and the property was rapidly going to rack and ruin. Then, people thinking that his queer conduct amounted almost to madness, communicated with the Lord Chancellor, and presently the rich recluse found himself in Brentwood Asylum. His friends, however, exerted themselves to such an extent that his immediate release was ordered.

Naturally, Mr. Wilson was angered at his treatment, and, but for the fact that an action would have given to the world the story of his birth, he would have taken proceedings against the people who had brought about his incarceration.

As it was, the experience made him more objectionable than Wilson, Jenvy his horses, the carriages, and other property to take care of themselves, moved to Folkestone. Taking the name of George Boreham, he first settled in Boreham Square, his only attendants being his faithful house-keeper, Miss Mary Campbell, and a manservant.

Here his life was more rigidly blank than ever. He sought no company, rarely went out, and only when night had fallen. The house and its owner were shrouded in mystery. Then came his death and the giving to the world of the recluse's secret.

Though his huge fortune of over £100,000 goes to the Crown, Wilson having died intestate, he made ample provision for the companion of his darkest days; in fact, he is known to have purchased a number of houses in Miss Wilson's name.

The granting of letters of administration to the Crown of the estates of father and son is the last act in this real life-drama.

PIGMIES OF THE ITURI FORESTS.

Ever since the days of Herodotus it has been claimed that a race of dwarfs lived in the interior of Africa and this assertion has given rise to a great deal of truth and fib. Stanley found traces of them, but was never able to come in touch with the little people; and only recently has this been accomplished. M. V. Karin, in 'Le Nature of Paris', describes how Colonel Harrison of England has succeeded not only in meeting the dwarfs, but in bringing six of them back to his country. The English explorer last year entered the Ituri forests, subsequently came upon the pygmies and lived with them four months, and when he left persuaded four men and two women to return with him to Europe.

The average height of the men is 4 feet 6 inches and of the women 4 feet 1 inch, but this is neither an accident nor an abnormality. The dwarfs are a clearly defined race, and form without question a separate branch of the great African family. The two traits which chiefly characterize the little people, other than their small size, are the shape of the nose and of the upper lip. The bridge of the nose is scarcely appreciable, the base is very broad and the wings wide and prominent, while the upper lip is longer and protrudes more than is the case with other negroes. In addition, the chin is short and retreating; the neck is very short, and the head seems planted on the shoulders in the same manner as with the anthropoids; the legs are short, with strong muscles and the feet are very large. With the majority the heavy beard and hair, short and rough, is of the same reddish hue as is the skin, differing in these respects from the negro proper, so called.

According to Colonel Harrison, the pygmies are courageous without being generally aggressive. They are nomadic, having neither fields nor houses and feeding on wild game and fruits. They live completely nude, believe in neither a supreme being nor an evil spirit, and in general practice polygamy. When the dwarf is 8 or 9 years of age he commences to think of marriage, and this precocity is not surprising when one considers that these people live to be only about 40 years of age. The woman is to be bought, and the price varies with the tribe. In general, however, the price of the women is from three or four spears or from ten to fifteen arrows. The suitor cannot make his court to the woman until he has presented to the prospective father-in-law the required price, and if the affair then falls through, the arrows and spears remain in the possession of the girl's father. The birth of a girl among the dwarfs is considered a calamity, and it frequently happens that the young dwarf mothers steal the babies of the large negroes of the neighbouring tribes, leaving in their place their own children, which results in a number of full-sized negroes growing up with the community. Strangely enough, these people, though intelligent and inquisitive in an adult way, possess no real language, which may be analyzed or studied, and in many ways seem more animal than human.—*The Observer*.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

This was the one feature of the day, the arrangements for which were not an improvement on last year. Instead of using the Grand Stand, the judge's box was made the distributing point and here the prizes were given to the row of picturesque Sikhs with gala lances had already been on view. Mrs. Boisragon graciously accepted the invitation of the Committee and handed the prizes to the winners, but comparatively few were able to see what was going on. Mr. James McKea, who has been the principal worker in bringing about the competition and making it a success, introduced Mrs. Hoisragon and was well received to say that the prize distribution was earlier than expected, thanks to the splendid police arrangements which had enabled the walkers to get good time. In a second little speech after the distribution, Mr. McKea thanked Mrs. Boisragon on behalf of all concerned and called for three cheers for the ladies. There were

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The report of the directors for the year ending June 30, 1905, states:—

Including the balance brought forward from the previous year of £1,900, the amount to the credit of profit and loss is £27,032, and the directors recommend that a dividend be paid on 6th proximate of £3 per share, free of income tax, which is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up and will absorb £1,500 of the balance of £14,532 to be carried forward subject to income tax for the year. The profit made on the issue during the year of £2,250,000 of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, which included the sale therewith (in the form of net profit sub-certificate) of the Corporation's relative right to participate in the profits of working the railway, amounted to £27,339. There still remains to be issued when required £1,000,000 of the loan. Many delays have occurred in obtaining possession of the land and otherwise in making progress with the construction of the railway, but these have been in a great measure overcome by persistent pressure, and it is expected that the first 14 miles will be opened for traffic about the end of this month, some 66 miles more by about next July, and the entire length of 200 miles should be completed by the end of 1907. The Corporation has applied for the final agreement for the construction of the connecting Railway from Soochow to Ningpo Ningpo, to which it is entitled, and it is expected that it will be opened for traffic about the end of next July.

Rich, handsome, and a favourite, he was educated at Cambridge, became a captain in the Guards, and travelled across the world.

He was in the best Society, and in his young days often visited Buckingham Palace.

In fact, an oil-painting of a dog which Queen Victoria gave him long hung in the dining room at his Alexandra Gardens House in Foleshill.

With the death of his father came the disclosure which altered his whole life.

He learnt for the first time that he was illegitimate, and that the beautiful woman who lived with his father, and whom he had always known as his aunt, was his mother.

The news was a terrible blow, and the favourite of royalty and society cut himself off from everybody and sought solace in seclusion.

He threw up his commission in the Guards and, attended only by a few servants, went to live on a small estate at Brentwood, which, with a huge fortune in consols and property, had been left to him by his father. But he made no attempt to keep the place in order;

horses and other animals roamed about at will, and the property was rapidly going to rack and ruin.

Then, people thinking that his queer conduct amounted almost to madness, communicated with the Lord Chancellor, and presently the rich recluse found himself in Brentwood Asylum.

His friends, however, exerted themselves to such an extent that his immediate release was ordered.

Naturally, Mr. Wilson was angered at his treatment, and, but for the fact that an action would have given to the world the story of his birth, he would have taken proceedings against the people who had brought about his incarceration.

As it was, the experience made him more objectionable than Wilson, Jenvy his horses, the carriages, and other property to take care of themselves, moved to Folkestone.

Taking the name of George Boreham, he first settled in Boreham Square, his only attendants being his faithful house-keeper, Miss Mary Campbell, and a manservant.

Here his life was more rigidly blank than ever. He sought no company, rarely went out, and only when night had fallen. The house and its owner were shrouded in mystery. Then came his death and the giving to the world of the recluse's secret.

Though his huge fortune of over £100,000 goes to the Crown, Wilson having died intestate, he made ample provision for the companion of his darkest days; in fact, he is known to have purchased a number of houses in Miss Wilson's name.

The granting of letters of administration to the Crown of the estates of father and son is the last act in this real life-drama.

PIGMIES OF THE ITURI FORESTS.

Ever since the days of Herodotus it has been claimed that a race of dwarfs lived in the interior of Africa and this assertion has given rise to a great deal of truth and fib. Stanley found traces of them, but was never able to come in touch with the little people; and only recently has this been accomplished. M. V. Karin, in 'Le Nature of Paris', describes how Colonel Harrison of England has succeeded not only in meeting the dwarfs, but in bringing six of them back to his country. The English explorer last year entered the Ituri forests, subsequently came upon the pygmies and lived with them four months, and when he left persuaded four men and two women to return with him to Europe.

The average height of the men is 4 feet 6 inches and of the women 4 feet 1 inch, but this is neither an accident nor an abnormality.

The dwarfs are a clearly defined race, and form without question a separate branch of the great African family.

The two traits which chiefly characterize the little people, other than their small size, are the shape of the nose and of the upper lip.

The bridge of the nose is scarcely appreciable, the base is very broad and the wings wide and prominent, while the upper lip is longer and protrudes more than is the case with other negroes.

In addition, the chin is short and retreating; the neck is very short, and the head seems planted on the shoulders in the same manner as with the anthropoids; the legs are short, with strong muscles and the feet are very large.

With the majority the heavy beard and hair, short and rough, is of the same reddish hue as is the skin, differing in these respects from the negro proper, so called.

According to Colonel Harrison, the pygmies are courageous without being generally aggressive.

They are nomadic, having neither fields nor houses and feeding on wild game and fruits.

They live completely nude, believe in neither a supreme being nor an evil spirit, and in general practice polygamy.

When the dwarf is 8 or 9 years of age he commences to think of marriage, and this precocity is not surprising when one considers that these people live to be only about 40 years of age.

The woman is to be bought, and the price varies with the tribe.

In general, however, the price of the women is from three or four spears or from ten to fifteen arrows.

The suitor cannot make his court to the woman until he has presented to the prospective father-in-law the required price, and if the affair then falls through, the arrows and spears remain in the possession of the girl's father.

The birth of a girl among the dwarfs is considered a calamity, and it frequently happens that the young dwarf mothers steal the babies of the large negroes of the neighbouring tribes, leaving in their place their own children, which results in a number of full-sized negroes growing up with the community.

Strangely enough, these people, though intelligent and inquisitive in an adult way, possess no real language, which may be analyzed or studied,

and in many ways seem more animal than human.—*The Observer*.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

This was the one feature of the day, the arrangements for which were not an improvement on last year.

Instead of using the Grand Stand, the judge's box was made the distributing point and here the prizes were given to the row of picturesque Sikhs with gala lances had already been on view.

Mrs. Boisragon graciously accepted the invitation of the Committee and handed the prizes to the winners, but comparatively few were able to see what was going on.

Mr. James McKea, who has been the principal worker in bringing about the competition and making it a success, introduced Mrs. Boisragon and was well received to say that the prize distribution was earlier

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.CABLE ADDRESS.—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. This daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBBERING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,
1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H.M.'s Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
Blake Pier.
Post Office.
Harbour Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with *Remarks, Weather-forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon*.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTER. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	RECENTLY PREDICTED QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$725	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,752,728	1/- 15/- @ exchange 1/104—\$18.66.67	1/- 15/-	(\$8.50) 1/104
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$4,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	1/-	(\$2) 1/104
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,645	\$1,540	\$20 for 1904	1/-	(\$20) 1/104
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$90,000 \$15,102 \$362,356 \$371,445	Nil	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1904	1/- 1/2	(\$83.33) 1/104
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,000 \$10,000 \$15,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	1/-	Tls. 1/104
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,151 \$104,318	\$2,339,112	\$4 for 1904	1/-	(\$2,339,112) 1/104
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$218,933 \$22,421	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	1/- X	(\$12) 1/104
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$30,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	1/- X	(\$329,047) 1/104
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	1/- X	(\$360,372) 1/104
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	1/- X	(\$8,832) 1/104
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$600,000 \$145,376	Nil	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1905	1/-	(\$3) 1/104
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	18,074	\$1 for first half-year 1905	1/- X	(\$18,074) 1/104
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$261,638	\$4,435	1/- @ 1/104—\$20.51 for 1904	1/- X	(\$4,435) 1/104
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$25,000 \$400,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8/- X	(\$400,000) 1/104
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,116 \$55,000	\$58,852	Interim of Tls. 18 for 1/15 for 1905	8/- X	(\$58,852) 1/104
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24,257 \$400,000	3929	(\$180) for year ending 30.4.1905	1/- X	(\$3929) 1/104
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,755 \$129,153	51,231	\$10 for 1904	7/-	(\$51,231) 1/104
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 19,479 Tls. 26,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	12/- X	(\$Tls. 4,333) 1/104
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	9/- X	(\$42,812) 1/104
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,082	\$1 for 1807	9/- X	(\$85,082) 1/104
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	9/- X	(\$Tls. 3,723) 1/104
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$80,000 \$1,260,013	\$13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	1/- X	(\$13,355) 1/104
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G Stro.	G Stro.	none	G \$674,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	1/- X	(\$G \$674,093) 1/104
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$18/10	4,873	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	1/- X	(\$Dr. \$8,745) 1/104
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 \$70,000	Tls. 34,024	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9/- X	(\$Tls. 34,024) 1/104
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,473 \$10,000 \$200,000	\$8,577	\$3 for 1904/5 on old capital	5/- X	(\$8,577) 1/104
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$200,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4/- X	(\$29,422) 1/104
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$41,500 \$55,500	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1905	7/- X	(\$501,332) 1/104
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	... \$55,500	Dr. 10,260	\$14 for 1903	7/- X	(\$Dr. 10,260) 1/104
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	10/- X	(\$Tls. 10,711) 1/104
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9/- X	(\$Tls. 2,762) 1/104
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								